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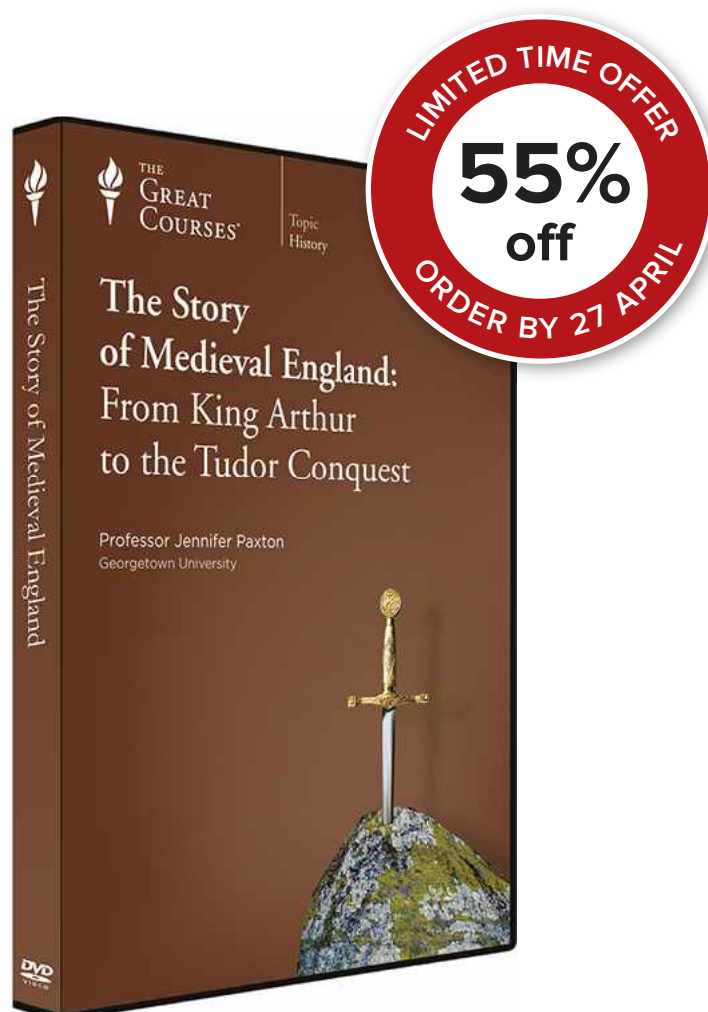
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Welcome to a brand new magazine!



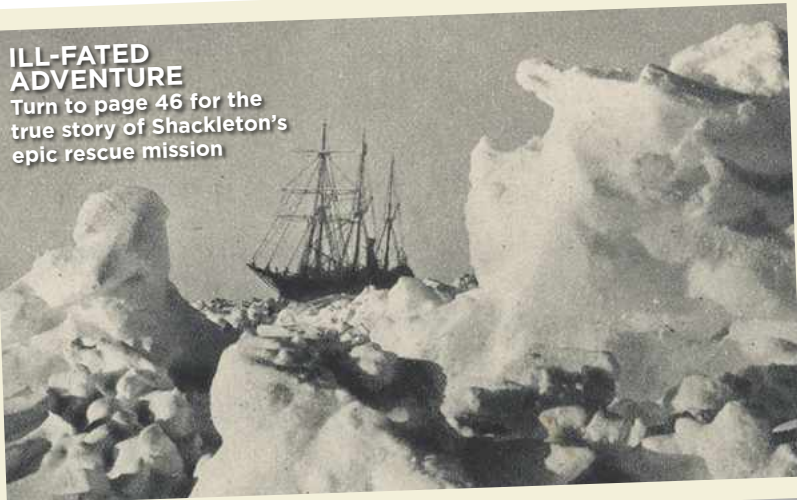
Putting together the first issue of a new magazine is fraught with challenges – what to include, what to leave out – but what seemed like a **herculean task** when we began assembling *History Revealed* is nothing compared to the creations of our cover stars.

The lengths **the Ancient Egyptians** went to in order to honour both the living and the dead are staggering – which is good news for Egyptologists! The rich treasure troves found over the centuries allow us today to piece together a very clear picture of life during this endlessly fascinating period. **Unravel their secrets** from page 24.

We have **bags of adventure** too – don't miss Shackleton's extraordinary Antarctic rescue mission on page 46, or the story of the Battle of Towton, perhaps **the bloodiest ever fought** on English soil (p66).

The curious should find plenty to satisfy their minds in our Time Capsule section (p6), which explores **this month in history**, but if that's not enough to quench

ILL-FATED ADVENTURE
Turn to page 46 for the true story of Shackleton's epic rescue mission



your history thirst then why not send a question to our expert panel in our **Q&A**, beginning page 76?

I hope you find plenty to enjoy here. If so, why not subscribe and get your next **3 issues for just £1** (p22)? We have bags more great features lined up for future editions – see page 86 for a look at next issue.

In the meantime, do write (or email, tweet, DM, etc.) and let us know what you think of issue one – our contact details are below. Happy reading!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our April issue, on sale 27 March 2014

TAKE PART

How to join the discussion...

GET IN TOUCH

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moments of the Oscars

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The life and times of Gandhi

MARCH 2014

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TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY



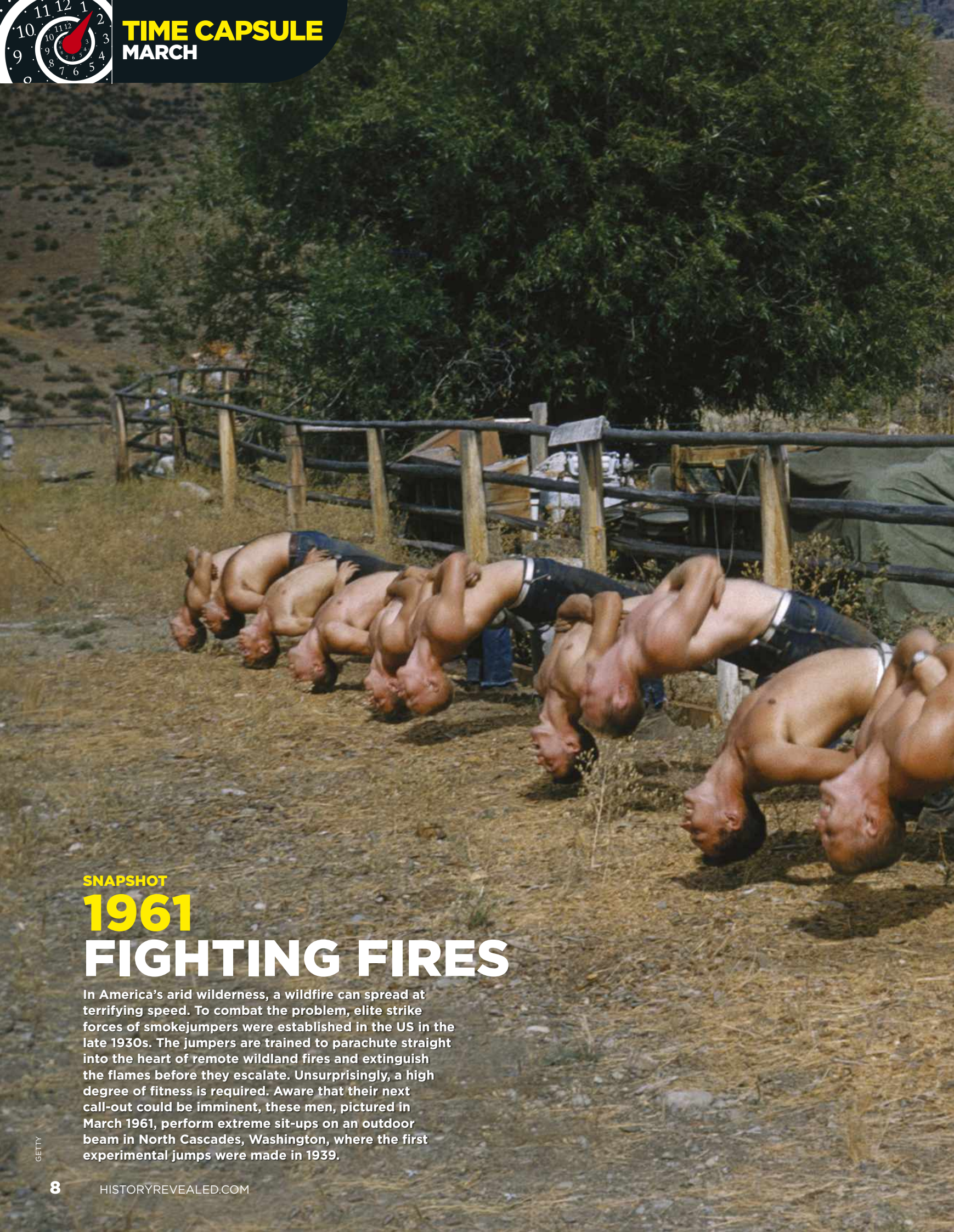
A black and white photograph capturing a dramatic scene of a volcanic eruption. In the upper right, a B-25 bomber is seen in flight, its wings and tail clearly visible against a backdrop of smoke and ash. The aircraft has a white star insignia on its fuselage. To the left, a massive, dark plume of ash and smoke billows upwards from the summit of Mount Vesuvius, dominating the left side of the frame. The foreground shows the steep, rocky slopes of the volcano, with some lighter-colored material, possibly ash or snow, visible on the lower left. The overall atmosphere is one of intense power and historical significance.

SNAPSHOT

1944

A GIANT ERUPTS...

With an ash cloud climbing high above them, American B-25 bombers fly by Mount Vesuvius during its March 1944 eruption, which coincides with the Allies' advance through Italy during World War II. Beneath the aircraft, the raging volcano spews red-hot lava down its rocky sides and into nearby villages close to Naples.



SNAPSHOT

1961

FIGHTING FIRES

In America's arid wilderness, a wildfire can spread at terrifying speed. To combat the problem, elite strike forces of smokejumpers were established in the US in the late 1930s. The jumpers are trained to parachute straight into the heart of remote wildland fires and extinguish the flames before they escalate. Unsurprisingly, a high degree of fitness is required. Aware that their next call-out could be imminent, these men, pictured in March 1961, perform extreme sit-ups on an outdoor beam in North Cascades, Washington, where the first experimental jumps were made in 1939.





SNAPSHOT

1969

ALL YOU NEED IS LOVE

Newlyweds Paul and Linda McCartney (née Eastman) are swamped by fans as they leave Marylebone's Register Office on 12 March after tying the knot. Policemen are on hand to fend off the dozens of enthusiastic Beatlemania fans who swarm around the building, hoping to catch a glimpse of the couple before they head to their local parish church for a blessing.





“I READ THE NEWS TODAY...”

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **March**

A CHILLING END

1626 WHICH DIED FIRST – THE CHICKEN OR THE BACON?

One snowy March day, **Sir Francis Bacon** – the quick-witted lawyer, philosopher, essayist and former Lord Chancellor of England – had what turned out to be a really bad idea. He was out driving near Highgate, North London, when it occurred to him that he might be able to use snow as a way to preserve meat. Keen to test his theory, Bacon stopped his carriage, **bought a chicken**, and proceeded to stuff it with icy snow. However, Bacon’s experiment in the cold and damp caused a sudden and severe chill, which later developed into **bronchitis**. He died of the illness on 9 April, aged 65.



BUZZWORD

1839 A NEW WORD IS COINED

On 23 March, the **Boston Morning Post** printed a jokey acronym that would change the world. The phrase? ‘Oll korrekt’ – a not-so-witty misspelling of ‘all correct’. The acronym? ‘**O.K.**’ The tiny word soon caught on, much like today’s **LMAO, OMG** or **BRB** abbreviations.



FIRST TIMES

1935 TESTING FOR SAFER ROADS

Driving in 1930s Britain often meant taking your life in your hands. Just about anyone could get behind the wheel, and training barely existed. To improve matters, **driving tests** were introduced. On 16 March, a Mr J Beene took the **first-ever exam**. Tests were voluntary until June, when compulsory testing began. Mr Beene passed first time.



CIVIL RIGHTS

1955 TEENAGE GIRL SITS DOWN FOR JUSTICE

On 2 March, in Montgomery, Alabama – nine months before **Rosa Parks** famously refused to give up her seat for a white passenger – a 15-year-old African-American named Claudette Colvin committed the same ‘offence’. She was arrested and, while screaming that her constitutional rights were being violated, she was **forcibly removed** by two policemen. She later became involved in a landmark legal case that ruled that this **segregated bus system** was unconstitutional.



Setting sail
Cabot sailed from Bristol in May 1497 on board *The Matthew*. Visit the city's Floating Harbour to see this replica of the ship.

ACTION & ADVENTURE

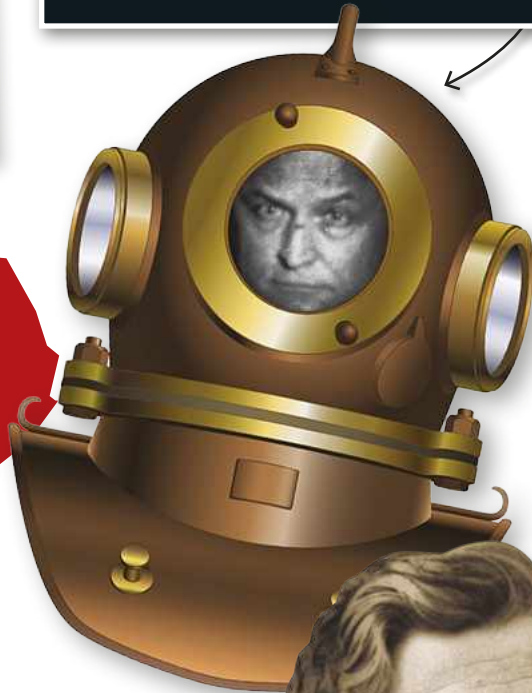
1496 A ROYAL SEAL FOR CABOT'S SAIL

In early March, mariner John Cabot travelled 120 miles from Bristol to London to meet **King Henry VII**. The mariner pitched an exploration to the King that would see him sail west to find a **new route to the Orient** and its wealth of spices. Henry VII agreed and issued Cabot a letters patent. A year and three months later, **Cabot found Canada**.

MAKE OF THE DAY

1921 ESCAPOLOGIST PATENTS DIVING SUIT

Magician and escape artist **Harry Houdini** was well used to getting out of tight situations, but, in 1921, shared some of his secrets with the world. His idea? **A diving suit** that could be safely removed while submerged, allowing the diver to swim to safety if necessary.



LANDMARKS

1889 EIFFEL TOWER OPENS

Towering over Paris at a height of 324 metres, the Eiffel Tower – then the world's **tallest man-made structure** – officially opened on 31 March, just in time for the city's World Fair. Engineer Gustav Eiffel, after whom it was named, led a group of officials to the top of the tower by foot as the **lifts did not yet work**; the ascent took them an hour!



“...OH BOY”

MARCH events that changed the world

15 MARCH 44 BC IDES OF MARCH

The Roman dictator **Gaius Julius Caesar** is assassinated in the Senate.

25 MARCH 1306 A NEW RULER

Nobleman **Robert the Bruce** is crowned King of the Scots.

24 MARCH 1603 TUDORS, OUT

Queen Elizabeth I dies, aged 69, bringing an end to the Tudor era.

7 MARCH 1876 RINGING THE CHANGES

Alexander Graham Bell patents a **revolutionary new invention**: the telephone.

22 MARCH 1933

PLACE OF TERROR

The first **Nazi concentration camp** is opened at Dachau, Germany.

1 MARCH 1954

EXPLOSIVE STUFF

The US tests a **hydrogen bomb** in Bikini, in the Pacific, destroying an entire atoll.

24 MARCH 1989 UNNATURAL DISASTER

The **Exxon Valdez** hits an Alaskan reef, creating a massive oil spill.

AND FINALLY...

King Louis XVI of France approved the use of the guillotine on 16 March 1791. Unfortunately for him the device would claim his own head two years later.

The tower is so complex, that 5,329 drawings of its various metallic parts were needed for construction.



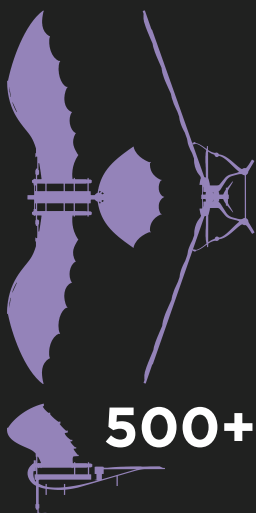
THE STORY OF AVIATION

Flight has come a long way since 1903

2005 JET SETTER CIRCLES GLOBE



In March 2005 Steve Fossett finished the first-ever solo non-stop flight around the world – the latest in over a century of aviation landmarks



500+

The number of flight-themed doodles that da Vinci sketched

THE INNOVATORS

Statistics of early flight, from dreamers to darers



1783

The year the Montgolfier brothers flew the first hot air balloon



203kg

The weight of Cornu's first helicopter machine, from 1907. It weighed the same as a motorbike

CHANGING SHAPE

The Wright brothers' Wright Flyer, at just 6.4 metres from nose to tail, was a precursor to these colossal crafts



OVERALL LENGTHS

1903 Wright Flyer: 6.4m

1969 Boeing 747-100: 70.6m

2005 Airbus A380: 72.2m

1988 Antonov An-225 Mriya: 84m

Socrates

"Man must rise above the Earth – to the top of the atmosphere and beyond – for only thus will he fully understand the world in which he lives"

SPEED RECORDS

Aircraft have become pretty nippy – fasten your seatbelts!



1912

Jules Védrines flies at 161.3kph (100mph) in his Deperdussin plane



1947

The Bell X-1 makes its first supersonic flight, reaching 1,126.5kph (700mph)



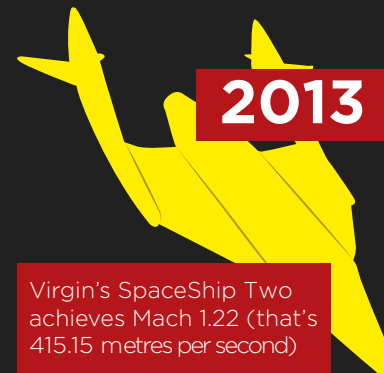
1976

Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird flies at a blistering speed of 3,529.8kph (2,193mph)



2013

Eurocopter X3, the world's fastest helicopter, flies at 482.8kph (300mph)

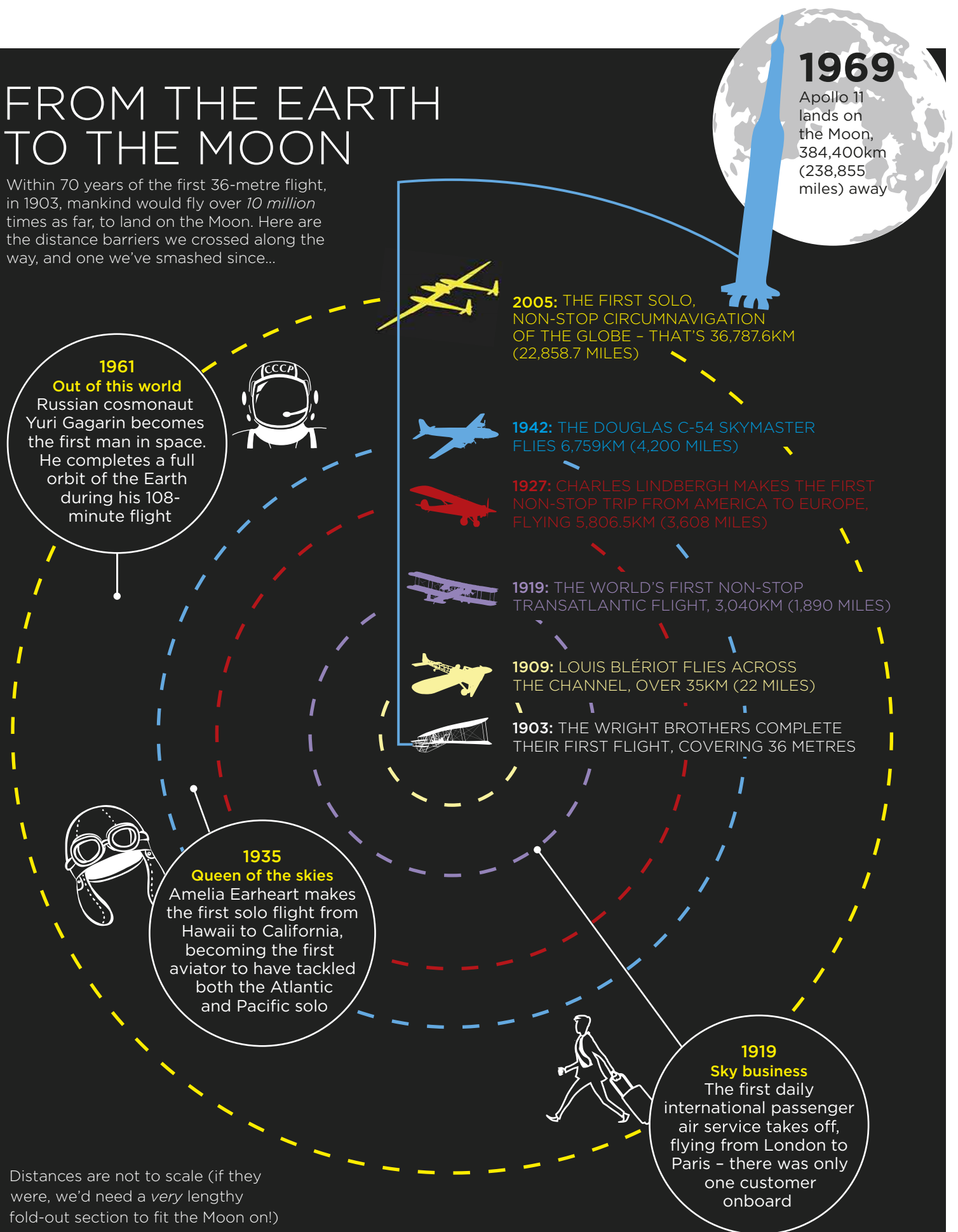


2013

Virgin's SpaceShip Two achieves Mach 1.22 (that's 415.15 metres per second)

FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON

Within 70 years of the first 36-metre flight, in 1903, mankind would fly over *10 million* times as far, to land on the Moon. Here are the distance barriers we crossed along the way, and one we've smashed since...



Distances are not to scale (if they were, we'd need a very lengthy fold-out section to fit the Moon on!)



Daily Mirror

5d. Wednesday, March 5, 1969

No. 20,276

GUILTY OF MURDER



STATE OF MIND

Ronnie saw out most of his sentence in **Broadmoor Hospital**, having been declared a **paranoid schizophrenic** in 1979. He had been diagnosed with the same condition once before, in 1958, while incarcerated for a different offence. Ronnie's mental health suffered at other times, too, and he relied heavily on Reggie to run the gang.

The Kray Firm's 'directors'... Reginald, left, and his twin brother Ronald. Picture by **DAVID BAILEY**

By **GEORGE GLENTON** and
BRIAN McCONNELL

THE Kray Firm is finally out of business. The twin "directors," Ronald and Reginald Kray, were convicted last night of murder.

Today, the 35-year-old twins and eight henchmen will be sentenced at the Old Bailey after a 39-day trial.

Ronald Kray was convicted of two killings.

One was the murder of 38-year-old George Cornell, who was shot dead in

The Kray twins will be sentenced today

March, 1966, at the Blind Beggar pub, Whitechapel. The other was the stabbing of Jack "The Hat" McVitie in a North London flat in October, 1967.

Reginald Kray was convicted of the McVitie murder. He was also found guilty of being an accessory to the Cornell killing.

The twins' 41-year-old brother, Charles—the judge called him a "consultant"—the firm—was convicted as an accessory in the McVitie case. His wife Dolly had earlier collapsed in the court's public gallery. She was not there when the verdict was announced. Of the ten men

who had denied being involved in murder, only one was acquitted—club owner Anthony Barry, 30.

He had admitted taking a gun to the flat where Jack McVitie died. But, he said, he did so only through fear of being killed himself.

The nine men convicted yesterday—another had pleaded guilty—were brought up to the dock one at a time to hear the decisions of the twelve-man jury.

As the "guilty" verdicts were announced, there were sounds of weeping from the public gallery.

First to be brought up was Ronald Kray.

He stood, sullen-faced, as the jury foreman—stocky, middle-aged, wearing glasses—delivered the two "guilty" verdicts. Ronald Kray did not speak. Nor did his twin Reginald.

Gallery

Nor did the other convicted Kray associates—except Christopher Lambrianou, 29, one of McVitie's killers.

He turned and looked up at the public gallery.

"I'll be seeing you," Lambrianou said. The judge, Mr Justice Melford Stevenson, ordered: "Let him stand down."

Lambrianou was hurried downstairs to the cells below the court.

His brother, Anthony, 26—also convicted of murdering McVitie—gave a thumbs-up sign to the gallery before leaving the dock.

As the only "not guilty" verdict—on

Turn to Back Page

**BACKGROUND
TO
MURDER**

See Pages
4 and 5

and
MIRRORSCOPE
Pages 15-18

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **5 March 1969** the infamous Kray twins' rule comes to an end – for good

“ME AND MY BROTHER RULED LONDON” RONNIE KRAY

From a young age, the Kray twins had dark ambitions. By the age of 20, the East End gangsters were running their own billiard hall, which became the front for a protection racket. Six years later, in 1960, the pair branched out, opening a gambling club in London's West End. The bar attracted a wealth of well-known actors, singers and sportsmen, and, by association, the Kray name grew famous too. The brothers divided the nation – some saw them as local heroes; others, as brutish villains. In 1966, when the twins' reputation was near its height, Ronnie shot small-time crook George Cornell for calling him a “fat poof”. Then, in 1967, Reggie stabbed villain-for-hire Jack ‘The Hat’ McVitie, in a flat in North London.

Scotland Yard had been on the Krays' trail for years and finally managed to bring a case against them for McVitie's murder in 1969. After a 39-day trial, the jury deliberated for seven hours, considering testimonies they'd heard from many of the Krays' own gang members, before delivering a guilty verdict.

The next day, on 5 March, Britain's last notorious gangsters, Ronnie and Reggie, were sentenced to life imprisonment. While the punishment brought an end to the twins' criminal careers, it did little to diminish their legend, which is still strong today.

Ronnie, who suffered from mental health problems, died in Broadmoor Hospital in 1995; Reggie was released in 2000 on compassionate grounds, dying of cancer six weeks later. ☹



23 JANUARY 1952
Aged 18, Reggie (left) and Ronnie get ready for a bout

FIGHTING SPIRIT

The Kray twins were keen **amateur boxers** when they were young, competing a few times at the London Schools Boxing Championships. After one particularly successful bout at the Royal Albert Hall in 1951, **Reg almost went pro.**

5 MARCH 1969

On their return to the Old Bailey for sentencing, Reg (third window from the right) gives a charismatic wink, while Ron (second window from the left) peers out through his glasses

1969 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

3 MARCH **Apollo 9 lifts off**, as the US takes the lead in the space race. Three astronauts head to the Moon to test the lunar module. It returns safely to Earth ten days later.

17 MARCH **The Longhope lifeboat disaster** sees the loss of eight mariners. While responding to a mayday call off the Orkney coast, lifeboat *TGB* capsizes and its crew is lost.

29 MARCH **The Eurovision song contest** is a tie. Four countries – Spain, the Netherlands, France and the UK – share the title. The UK's winner is Lulu, with *Boom Bang-a-Bang*.



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

US astronauts prepare for launch, unaware that disaster looms

On a sunny day in 1966, three astronauts take part in a water-based training exercise to prepare them for the flight of their lives: a journey into space. Tragically, none of them would make it to the launch.

THE RACE BEGINS

On 25 May 1961, President Kennedy famously announced to Congress that, “this nation should commit itself to the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon”. The US had already managed to get a man into space – Alan Shepard, 20 days earlier – but the Soviet Union had beaten them by launching cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin into space on 12 April. The race to the Moon had begun.

THE BIRTH OF APOLLO

In March 1966, the chosen crew for Apollo 1 – the first manned flight of the project – was announced. Command Pilot Gus Grissom and Senior Pilot Ed White had both already flown in space as part of the earlier Gemini programme. They were joined by Pilot Roger Chaffee, an experienced navy pilot ready for his first space encounter.

On 27 January 1967, three weeks before the scheduled launch date, the astronauts climbed into their space capsule for a routine

countdown rehearsal. One crew member complained the capsule smelled of sour milk, and after the radio glitched Grissom shouted: “How the hell are we supposed to talk to Mission Control from space when we can’t even reach them on the ground?” As technicians closed the hatch, securing the crew inside, nobody knew it would be for the last time.

DISASTER STRIKES

Five hours into the test, the command control radio crackled into life as Grissom announced: “We’ve got a fire in the cockpit.” A few seconds later White shouted: “We’re burning up!” Within moments, there was a piercing scream of pain, followed by the hiss of static as the radio went dead.

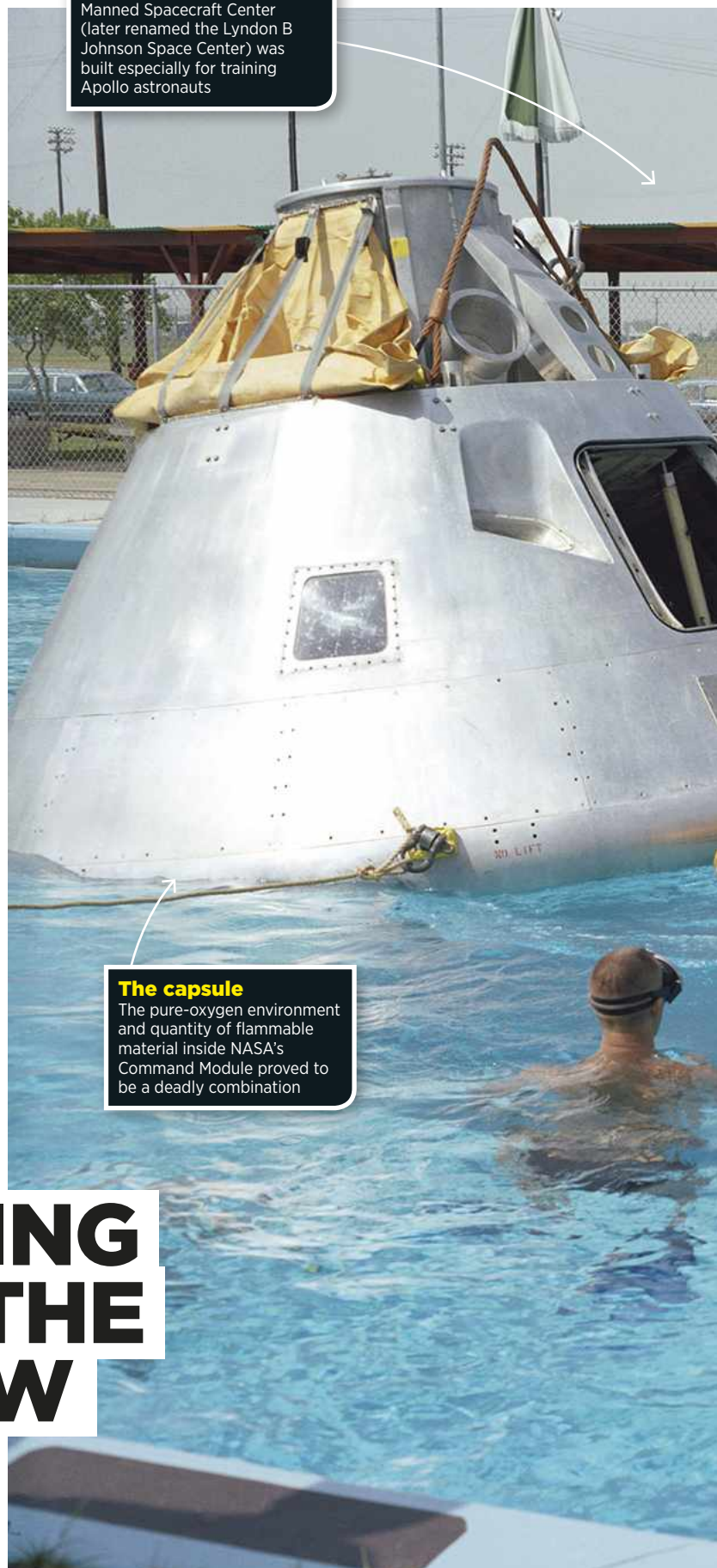
Due to the impenetrable smoke and overpowering heat, it took technicians over four minutes to get the hatch open, by which time it was too late. None of the crew had survived.

AFTERMATH

NASA came under pressure to scale back the programme or even cancel it entirely. Landing on the Moon seemed insignificant compared to the escalating Vietnam War. It would be some 19 months before the next manned mission launched. ☉

The location

Based in Houston, Texas, the Manned Spacecraft Center (later renamed the Lyndon B Johnson Space Center) was built especially for training Apollo astronauts



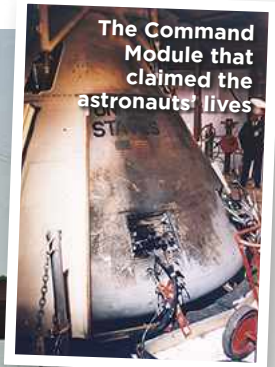
The capsule

The pure-oxygen environment and quantity of flammable material inside NASA's Command Module proved to be a deadly combination

1966 A SHOCKING FATE AWAITS THE APOLLO 1 CREW

These three astronauts thought they had a ticket into space. Little did they know their mission would end in catastrophe before they even reached the launch pad...

“There was a piercing scream of pain, followed by the hiss of static as the radio went dead.”



Virgil 'Gus' Grissom

In March 1965, Grissom became the first NASA astronaut to fly into space twice

Roger Chaffee

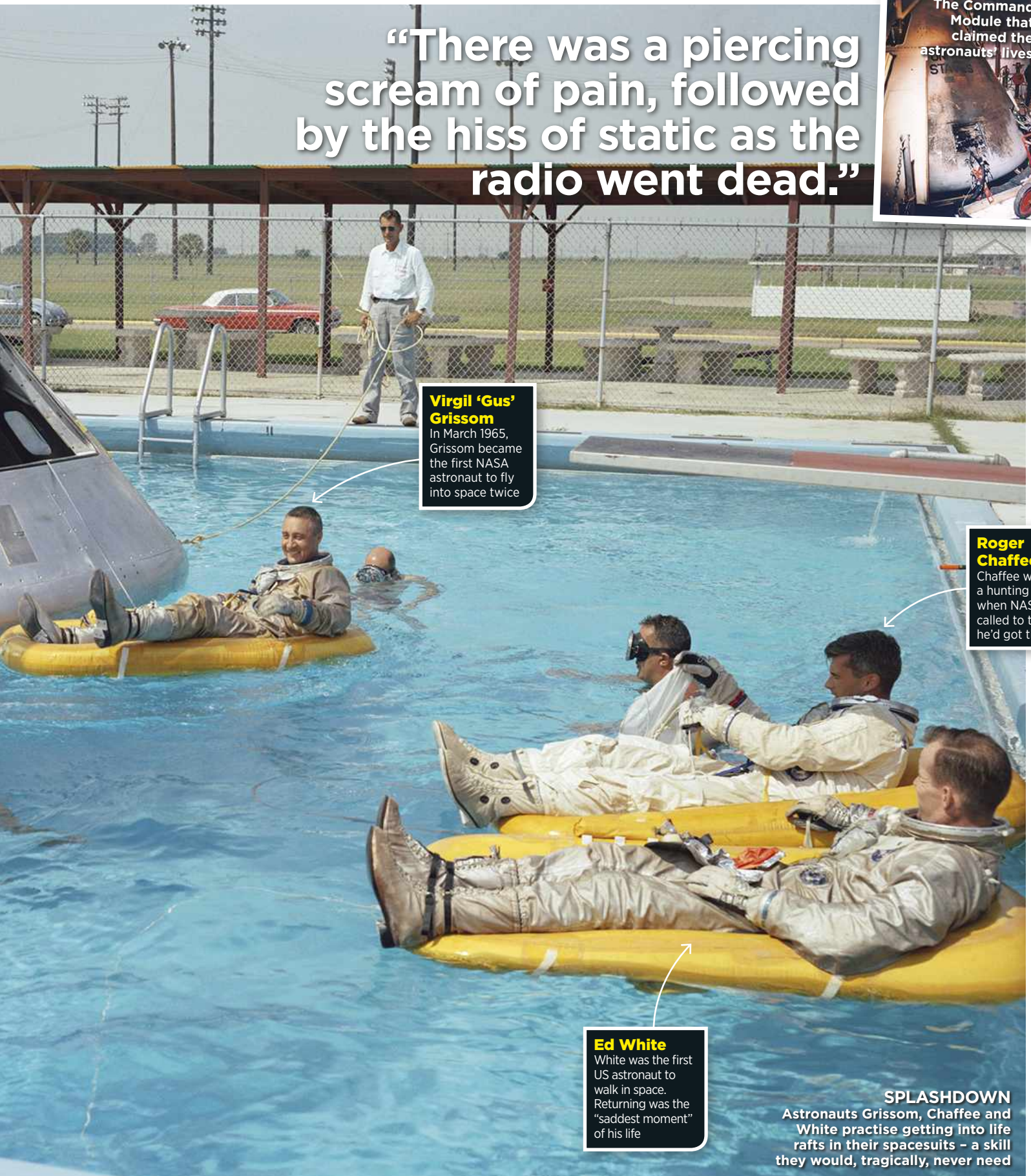
Chaffee was on a hunting trip when NASA called to tell him he'd got the job

Ed White

White was the first US astronaut to walk in space. Returning was the "saddest moment" of his life

SPLASHDOWN

Astronauts Grissom, Chaffee and White practise getting into life rafts in their spacesuits – a skill they would, tragically, never need





COMPENSATION

Onada reportedly **received backpay** from the Japanese government for the 29 years he was living in the forests of Lubang Island

THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

Second Lieutenant **Hiroo Onoda**, Japanese Imperial Army

1974 A JAPANESE SOLDIER RETURNS TO THE POST-WAR WORLD

Hiroo Onoda's World War II comes to an end in the forests of Lubang Island – almost 30 years after Japan's surrender

Dusk is falling on 9 March 1974, and Hiroo Onoda stands in the shadows, looking at a tent in a clearing. The tent is yellow; a Japanese flag flies above it. Onoda has travelled, cautiously and on foot, through almost unbearable heat and humidity to get here. He has made this arduous journey for a meeting that he believes could well be a trap...

30 YEARS EARLIER

It's 1944, and US forces are dominating the war against Japan in the Pacific. One of the many young men sent to bolster Japan's forces is 23-year-old Hiroo Onoda, a lieutenant in an intelligence corps. The patriotic soldier is off to Lubang Island in the Philippines, where he is to conduct guerilla warfare.

A year after Onoda begins his mission, the US strikes Hiroshima and Nagasaki with atomic bombs. But from his remote location, Onoda has no clue as to these devastating events. He is unaware

of Japan's official surrender in September, so he continues to fight and hold his position on Lubang Island. Come October, the islanders try to contact his still-active troop with a leaflet announcing: "The war ended... Come down from the mountains!" But Onoda and his three brothers-in-arms are not convinced. To them it is a clever ruse by the Allies, designed to flush them out of the jungle.

SURVIVAL TACTICS

Further attempts to contact the corps in the following months are also treated with suspicion. Leaflets printed with the surrender order from General Yamashita of the Fourteenth Area Army are dropped by plane, newspapers are left, and friends and family speak out over tannoy. But still, all are judged to be military tactics, and Onoda never believes the war has ended.

As the years go by, the

Japanese comrades survive on foraged fruits and, occasionally, stolen livestock. They never set up a permanent base, sleeping on the ground, in caves or outdoors for much of the time. After five years of this nomadic life, one of the group surrenders and, in 1954, another dies in a gun battle with local forces. The diminished corps continues as a two-man team, waiting for their orders.

NEVER SURRENDER

In 1959, Onoda and his compatriot, Kozuka, are officially declared dead, and the search for them stops, despite continuing Philippine reports of soldiers holding out in the mountains. But, during another battle with Philippine forces in 1972, Kozuka, is shot and killed. Although Onoda is now entirely alone, many start to believe that he might still be alive. Norio Suzuki,

"Whatever happens, we'll come back for you... You may have to live on coconuts. If that's the case, live on coconuts! Under no circumstances are you to give up"

Commander of the Eighth Division from Hirosaki, to Hiroo Onoda, 1944



RETURN VISIT
Hiroo Onoda greets residents in Looc Town, Lubang Island, in 1996 – 22 years after his surrender

FINAL MOMENTS

A sombre-looking Onoda is escorted to the helicopter that will fly him off the island that had been his home for 29 years





WAR IS OVER
Onoda salutes after handing over his sword as a mark of his official surrender, 10 March 1974



SEEKING FORGIVENESS
Hiroo Onoda receives an official pardon from Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos

friends who died in the jungle so pointlessly. Stunned and dismayed, he unloads his rifle.

HOMEcoming

On 10 March, Onoda steps out of the jungle. The past 30 years have seen the death of at least 30 locals at the hands of his corps. Onoda officially

surrenders to the Philippine President Marcos, who pardons him for his crimes.

Back in Japan, Onoda is hailed a hero, and over 4,000 citizens welcome him home at Tokyo Airport. But his homeland is much changed and, in 1975, Onoda leaves for a ranch in Brazil. Nine years later, he returns to Japan, setting up a camp for children: the Onoda Nature School. On 17 January 2014, he dies of heart failure, aged 91. 📌

a Japanese traveller, is one such believer. He heads to Lubang Island in 1974 determined to find the solitary soldier. He succeeds, but his assurances that the war has ended fall on deaf ears. The guerilla fighter will believe no one but his commander, Major Taniguchi. And so a meeting is set up, in a tent, in a jungle clearing.


THE REUNION

From his position at the edge of the clearing, Onoda watches the tent. Nothing looks suspicious. Gripping his rifle, he steps out into the open. Suzuki is the first to greet him. As Major Taniguchi emerges from the tent, the covert fighter presents himself for duty.

Taniguchi hands Onoda a packet of cigarettes before reading his orders to stand down. The lone soldier stands in disbelief. Shocked that his nation surrendered, and staggered by the knowledge of the years he has wasted, Onoda thinks of his

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Which other historical figures led extraordinary lives?

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MYSTERIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT

The histories and mysteries of Ancient Egypt have held mankind in thrall for centuries - from **magnificent pyramids** that soar above the barren sands of the desert, to the cool, treasure-laden **tombs of the pharaohs**. But what is it about this ancient civilisation that still holds such fascination for so many, and what was life really like for those who lived,

worked and died in the shadows of its unique monuments?

Beginning **c3150 BC** with the unification of upper and lower Egypt, and ending with the invasion of Alexander the Great in **332 BC**, Ancient Egypt's legacy lives on in the treasures, tombs, monuments, mummies and artefacts, and in the **life-giving Nile** that still weaves its way across modern Egypt.

NOW READ ON...

26

WHO WERE THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS?

Learn how they lived and died

36

TIMELINE

Egyptian milestones at a glance

38

TUTANKHAMUN

One man's quest to find Ancient Egypt's most famous king

45

GET HOOKED!

Books, films and much more





GOLDEN BOY

So many riches were found in Tutankhamun's tomb that it took **ten years** to catalogue and remove them. Most are on display at Cairo's Egyptian Museum, including his magnificent death mask.

SYMBOL OF EGYPT

The gold death mask of Tutankhamun, with its pharaonic beard, piercing jewelled eyes and striped headdress, is one of the enduring icons of Egypt



GEOGRAPHY

UPPER AND LOWER EGYPT

Upper Egypt (south) and Lower Egypt (north) existed as two separate kingdoms until they were united in c3100 BC



GIANT WONDERS

The **Pyramids of Giza** are the most famous in all Egypt. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the only structure out of the **Seven Wonders of the Ancient World** that has survived to this day

WHO WERE THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS?

Discover how they lived
and died, ruled and
worshipped, and why
we still care today

TURN THE PAGE





FESTIVITIES

Banquets were popular among the Ancient Egyptian elite, as seen here in a wall painting from c1400 BC

WAXING LYRICAL

It was once believed that Ancient Egyptians wore cones of **perfumed wax** on top of their heads, which melted and perfumed the wearer. It's now thought that these cones probably symbolise something else – just what remains a mystery

1

HOW THEY LIVED

Quality of life may have depended on wealth and social class, but looking good was important to everyone

SUPERSTOCK XI, GETTY X3, ALAMY X3, CORBIS XI

Flowing north through Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea, the River Nile was the lifeblood of Ancient Egypt. Between July and September, its waters would swell with the monsoon rains of Ethiopia, flooding the land beyond its banks to create rich, fertile soil in which crops could be grown. Early hunter-gatherers began living in the Nile Valley some 120,000 years ago, but it was with the unification in c3100 BC of the lands along the Nile under one ruler that the story of Ancient Egypt began.

Ancient Egyptian society was highly stratified, headed by a pharaoh and his elite group of nobles and priests. The majority of the population seem to have been farmers, or worked in food production, but little written evidence remains of these people. Craftsmen and scribes enjoyed a higher social standing, depending on the quality of their work.

Appearance was everything, and a great deal of time and effort was put into clothing and personal grooming. Wigs of human hair

110

The age most Ancient Egyptians hoped to reach. In reality, few survived beyond 40

were widely used, mainly on formal occasions. As well as allowing for ornate hair decoration, wigs worn over shaven heads also prevented the spread of head lice, an affliction that tormented Ancient Egyptians. One remedy, recorded in a medical text from c1550 BC, recommends a potion made of dates and water, served warm and then spat out. Head lice have even been found on the hair of mummies!

Cosmetics and make-up were also used widely, and were thought to have magical, and even healing powers. Men and women lined their eyes with black kohl to resemble the eye of Horus, the falcon-headed sky god who was believed to have protective powers, and symbolised good health. We now know that several of the ingredients used in Ancient Egyptian eye makeup did actually protect against eye infections caused by bacteria found in the marshy Nile area during the flood season.

Bread and beer were staple foods in Ancient Egypt, but the wealthy would have supplemented their diets with meats, vegetables and even wine. For the upper classes, extravagant banquets provided an opportunity to exhibit wealth and status – chairs, for example, were expensive items of furniture and only owned by the rich. The poor made do with the floor.

AT PLAY

HOW TO RELAX IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Ancient Egyptian leisure pursuits were not so different to our own. Board games were a popular part of life and were played across all levels of society. Although no game rules have been found, experts have made educated guesses as to how games such as Senet (pictured) might have been played. Images of people relaxing over the game have been found in Ancient Egyptian tomb scenes, and an elaborate Senet game board was even found in the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Unsurprisingly, the Nile was the focus for many leisure activities, including hunting and swimming, while paintings and carvings show that tug-of-war was a popular game with children. Music also featured prominently – a popular instrument was the double flute, made of hollow reeds. It's thought to have made a high-pitched sound, much like the flute we know today.

GAME ON

This Senet board dates from c1294–79 and belonged to a scribe



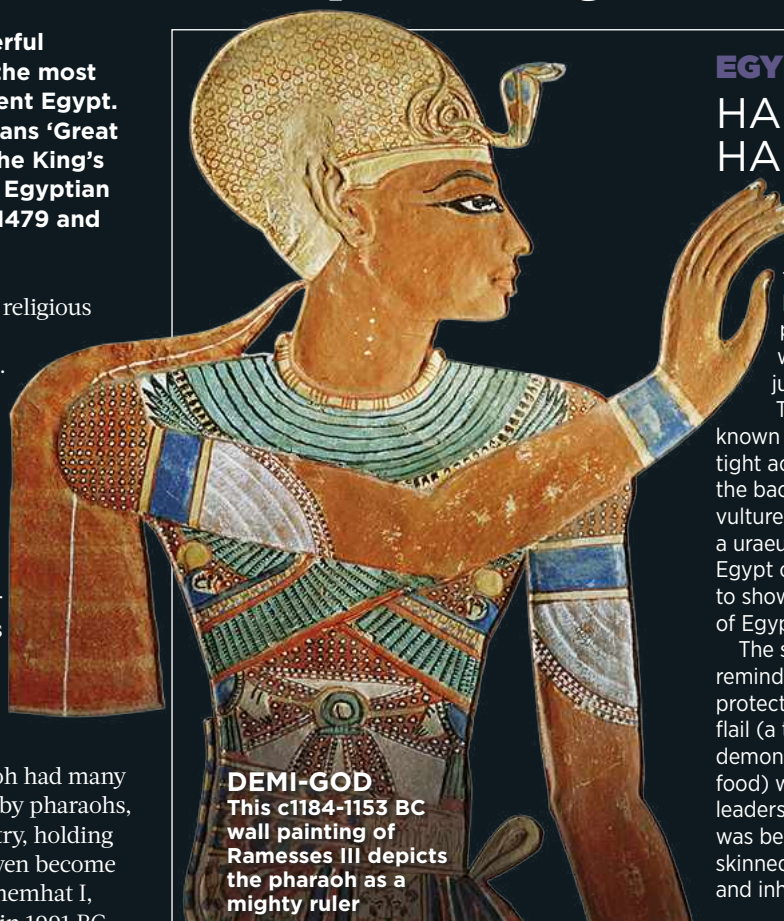
HOW THEY RULED

Expected to maintain harmony in his lands, a successful pharaoh should also placate the gods

The notion of the all-powerful pharaoh remains one of the most enduring images of Ancient Egypt. The word 'pharaoh' literally means 'Great House', originally referring to the King's palace, but became a name for Egyptian kings at some point between c1479 and c1425 BC.

Pharaohs were Egypt's political and religious leaders and were honoured as representatives of the gods on Earth. As such, they were central to Egyptian life, encompassing both the secular and the sacred, and expected to maintain the *ma'at*, or universal harmony, of their land. Protecting Egypt from foreign invasion, expanding its territories, and building monuments to honour the gods were all part of a pharaoh's duties. As long as the pharaoh had the support of the gods, no ill could befall the country; if this was lost, chaos would reign.

It was crucial, then, that a pharaoh had many trusted advisors. Viziers, appointed by pharaohs, supervised the running of the country, holding a great deal of power. Some could even become pharaoh in their own right, as Amenemhat I, former vizier to Mentuhotep IV, did in 1991 BC.



DEMI-GOD
This c1184-1153 BC wall painting of Ramesses III depicts the pharaoh as a mighty ruler

EGYPTIAN ROYALTY

HALF MAN, HALF GOD

Believed to be the son of the god Ra, it was essential that the pharaoh portray himself as a demi-god to his people, and his appearance was carefully designed to do just that.

The striped royal headdress, known as Nemes, was usually pulled tight across the forehead and tied at the back of the head. The Nekhbet vulture, symbolising Upper Egypt and a uraeus (cobra), representing Lower Egypt often featured on the headdress to show a pharaoh's authority over all of Egypt.

The shepherd's crook (designed to remind people that they were led and protected by their pharaoh) and the flail (a tool used to beat grain, which demonstrated his role as provider of food) were also potent symbols of leadership. After his death, a pharaoh was believed to unite with the green-skinned Osiris, god of the underworld, and inherit eternal life.

NEED TO KNOW FIVE NOTABLE PHARAOS

At least 170 pharaohs ruled Ancient Egypt from its beginnings in c3100 BC, and the stories of their reigns continue to amaze – from towering stone pyramids to bloody battles for the throne.



Ramesses II
c1279-1213 BC
Ruler of Ancient Egypt for 67 years, Ramesses II fathered more than 166 children by at least 100 wives, and is thought to have built more temples than any other Egyptian king. During his reign, he founded the new Egyptian capital of Per Ramessu at modern-day Qantir.



Akhenaten
c1353-1336 BC
Originally known as Amenhotep IV, Akhenaten changed his name in honour of the Sun god, Aten. Unlike other pharaohs who had themselves depicted as being physically perfect, Akhenaten had himself pictured in a more natural, human style.



Hatshepsut
c1479-1458 BC
One of Ancient Egypt's few female rulers, Hatshepsut did much to promote peace during her c19-year reign, and re-established international trading relationships. She is often depicted wearing a ceremonial false beard – a symbol of her pharaonic power.



Pepi II
c2278-2184 BC
Pepi II ascended the throne of Ancient Egypt at the age of six, succeeding his half-brother Merenre who died at an early age. While a third-century BC document credits him with a reign of 94 years, contemporary sources that date beyond the 62nd year of his reign are lacking.



Khafra
c2558-2532 BC
Khafra's granite-lined temple at Giza (the second largest of the three), was once adorned with 23 statues of the King and Horus the falcon god. The Great Sphinx of Giza, believed to have been erected by Khafra, is some 73.5 metres long and over 20 metres high (that's over five storeys).



ARCHITECTURE

AHEAD OF THEIR TIME

To put the enormity of what the Ancient Egyptians achieved architecturally into context, it's helpful to look at what the rest of the world was constructing during the same period. Stonehenge in England, which began as a simple earthwork enclosure, saw its extraordinary lintelled stone circle erected in c2500 BC. Back in Ancient Egypt, however, work on the Great Pyramid of Giza had finished in c2560 BC. At 147 metres high, it was the tallest man-made structure in the world for more than 3,800 years and was constructed using some 2.5 million limestone blocks.



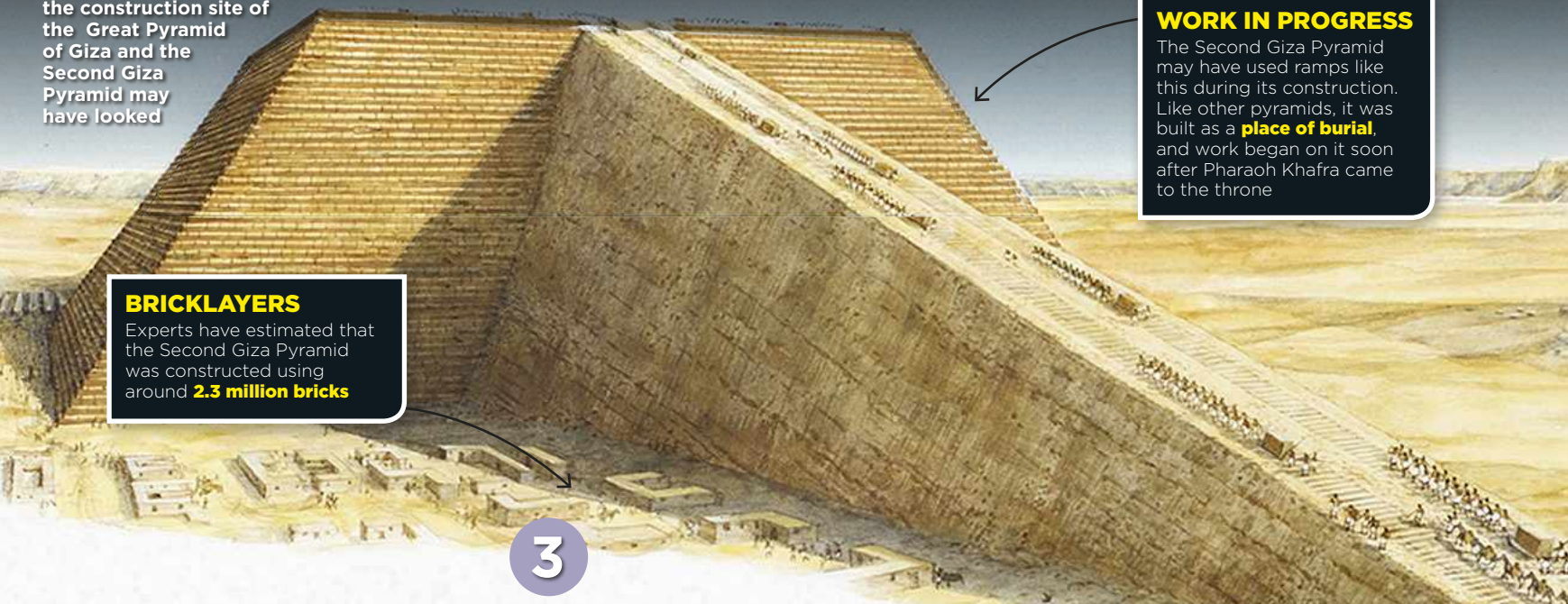
TEMPLE OF AMUN
These huge stone columns at the Temple of Amun at Karnak measure 21 metres in height



MORTUARY TEMPLE OF HATSHEPSUT
The Hatshepsut temple can be found in Deir el-Bahri, Thebes (modern-day Luxor), and consists of three layered terraces. A 37-metre causeway once led up to it

BUILDING WORK

An illustration shows how the construction site of the Great Pyramid of Giza and the Second Giza Pyramid may have looked



WORK IN PROGRESS

The Second Giza Pyramid may have used ramps like this during its construction. Like other pyramids, it was built as a **place of burial**, and work began on it soon after Pharaoh Khafra came to the throne

BRICKLAYERS

Experts have estimated that the Second Giza Pyramid was constructed using around **2.3 million bricks**

3

WHAT THEY BUILT

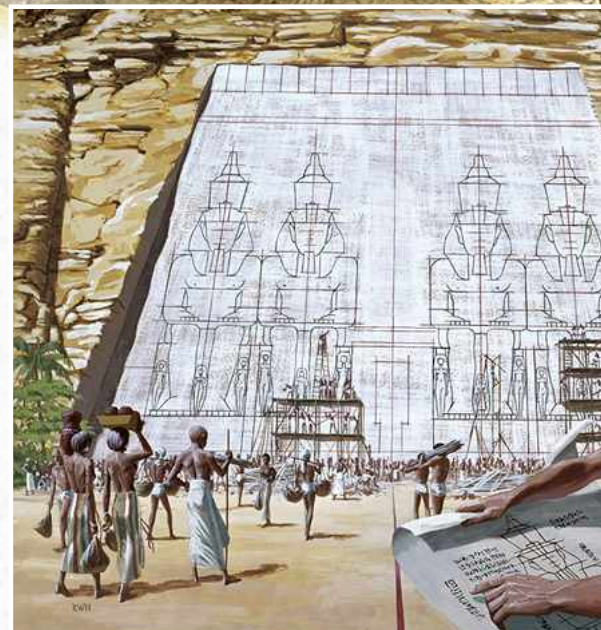
Ancient Egyptian monuments were designed to impress, and built to last

Size mattered in Ancient Egypt and nothing demonstrates this more than the magnificent temples, pyramids, tombs and monuments that still stand in the dry, arid sands of the Egyptian desert.

Wood was hard to come by in Ancient Egypt, but there was a great deal of Sun-baked mud brick and stone, and it is this that was used to build much of the country's architecture. Mud was collected from the Nile and placed in moulds before being left to dry into rough bricks. Usually used to build houses, mud bricks

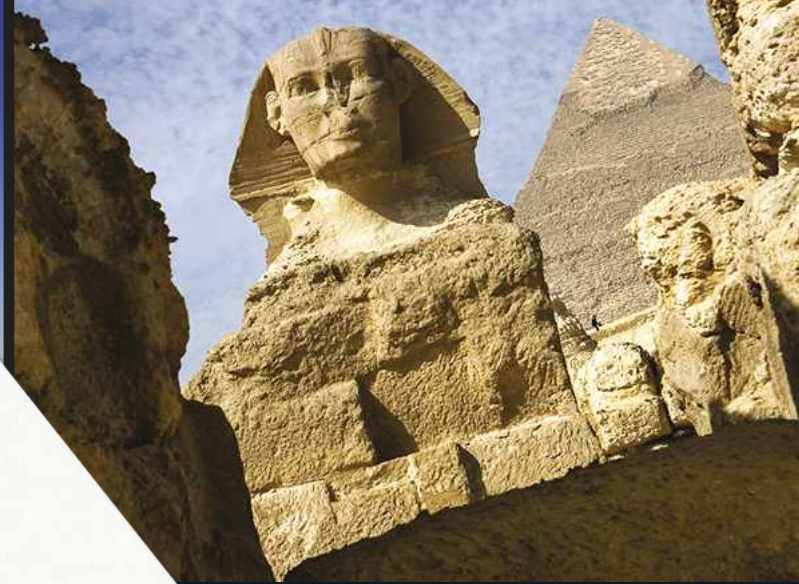
have also been found in the construction of royal palaces.

Massive blocks of stone, however, which lasted longer than mud bricks and were much stronger, were used to construct Ancient Egypt's magnificent temples and the pyramids in which pharaohs were buried. Tools found in quarries indicate that one way of extracting stone to make pillars known as obelisks, was to use wooden wedges, water and stone hammers. The wood was forced into cracks in the stone and then covered in water. Once it had swollen and expanded, the wood would then crack the stone into smaller, more manageable, pieces.





COLOSSI OF MEMNON
These massive statues depict Amenhotep III and stand (or, sit) almost 20 metres tall



GREAT SPHINX OF GIZA
A mythical creature with a lion's body and a human head, the sphinx at Giza is the oldest-known monumental sculpture

ENGINEERING

HOW TO BUILD A PYRAMID

How the Ancient Egyptians built the pyramids is still hotly debated; no building plans or construction methods have survived. Pyramid foundations appear to have been extremely precise (the base of Khufu's pyramid is level to 2cm) but several theories exist as to how the blocks of stone were actually laid. Ramps are thought by some to have been used, while others believe some sort of lever system may have been set up. Some Egyptologists estimate that 300 stones a day were laid during the building of a pyramid.

MADE TO MEASURE

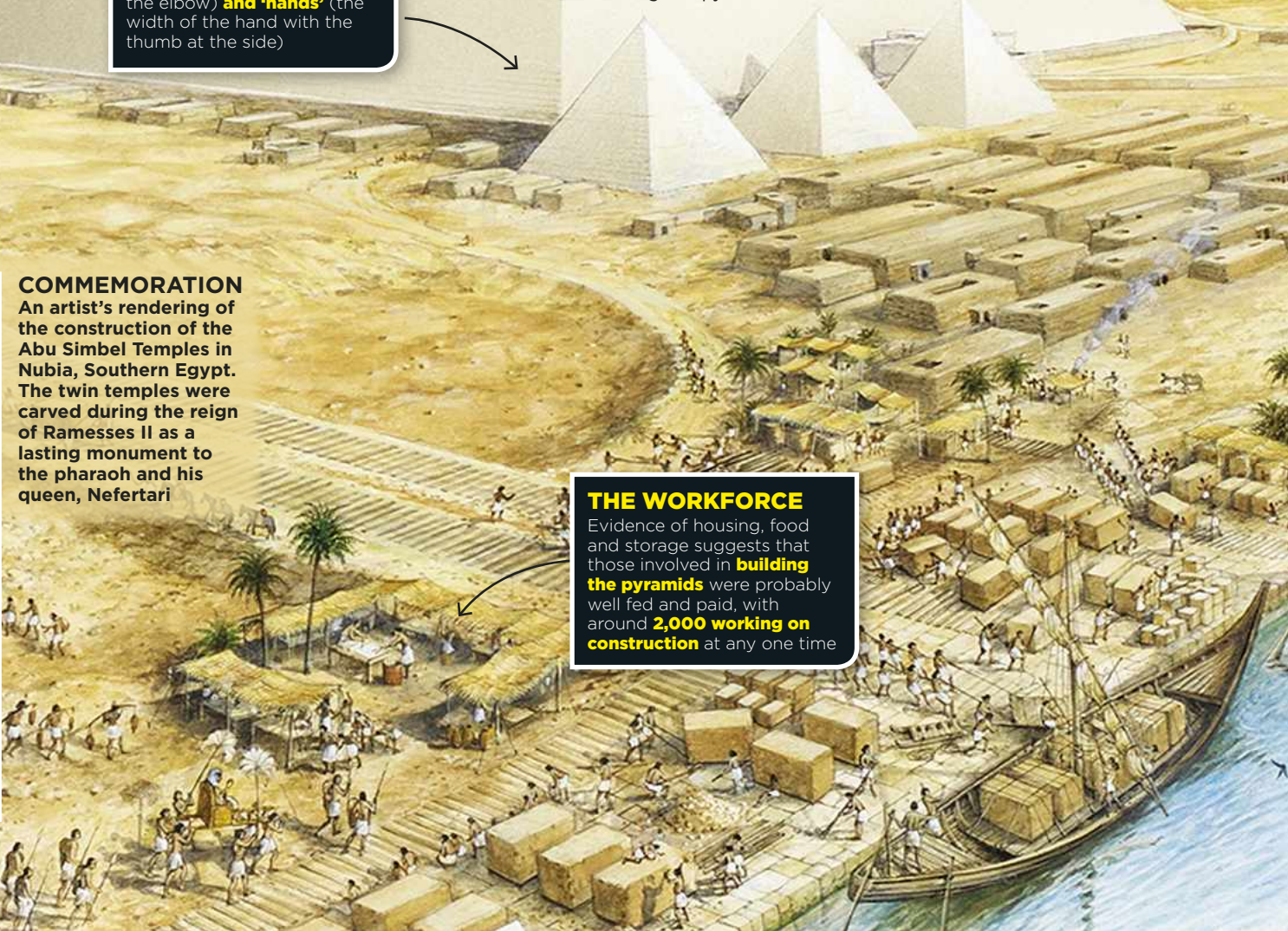
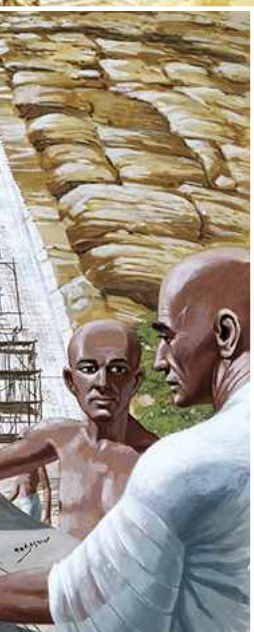
Ancient Egyptians **measured in 'cubits'** (the length from the tip of the middle finger to the elbow) **and 'hands'** (the width of the hand with the thumb at the side)

COMMEMORATION

An artist's rendering of the construction of the Abu Simbel Temples in Nubia, Southern Egypt. The twin temples were carved during the reign of Ramesses II as a lasting monument to the pharaoh and his queen, Nefertari

THE WORKFORCE

Evidence of housing, food and storage suggests that those involved in **building the pyramids** were probably well fed and paid, with around **2,000 working on construction** at any one time





GODS TODAY

Statues of the gods can still be found in modern-day Egypt, as demonstrated by these shining statues in Cairo's Bazaar Khan el-Khalili

WORSHIPPING

Those who could afford to would purchase metal statues that could be **re-dedicated to the gods** by temple priests

ALAMY X5, GETTY X2, ROBERT HARDING X1, THE ART ARCHIVE X1

4

WHAT THEY BELIEVED

Everyday life revolved around a multitude of gods who must be kept content at any cost

The Ancient Egyptians had a god or goddess for just about every aspect of life. Each deity was seen to play a specific role in maintaining peace and harmony across Egypt, and regular worship was deemed essential to keep them content. But there was no single, unified system of religious belief, and faiths and practices could vary by location and social class.

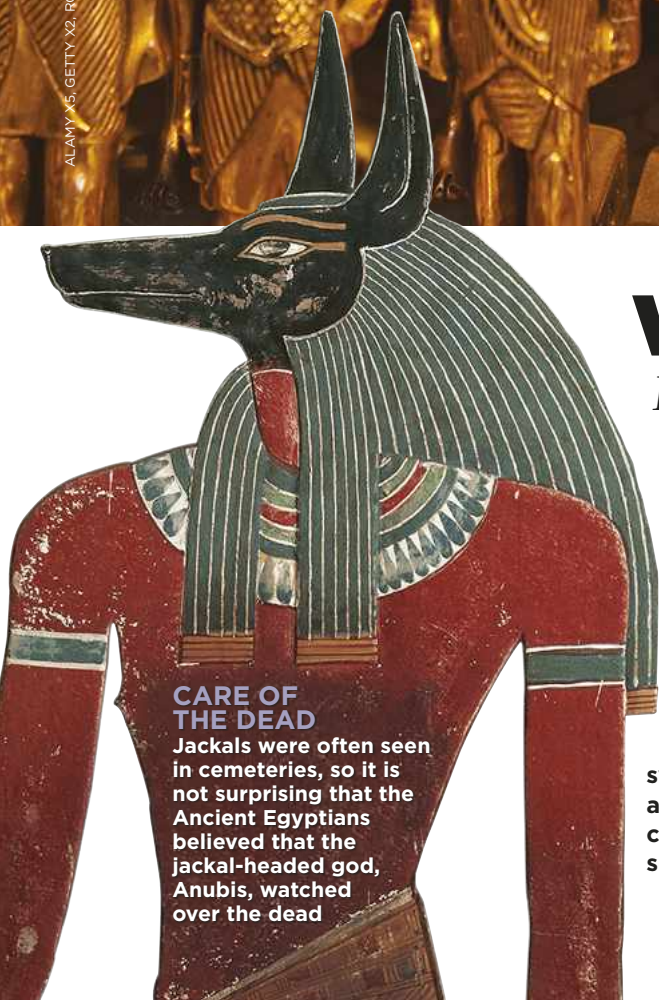
Only priests and the pharaoh were permitted to enter certain sacred spaces in Egypt's many temples, working as intermediaries between ordinary Egyptians and the gods. The high priest would have also acted as political advisor to the pharaoh, while other, lower priests were responsible for, amongst other things, studying the universe. The King was responsible for tending to the needs of the gods, making them symbolic offers of food, drink, clothing and ointment. The observation of festivals also played a central role in Ancient

2,000

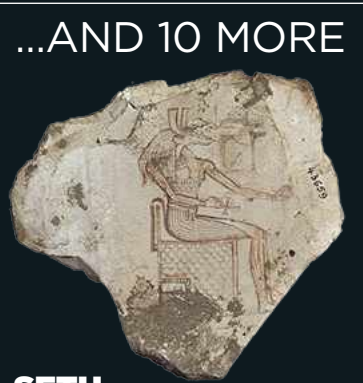
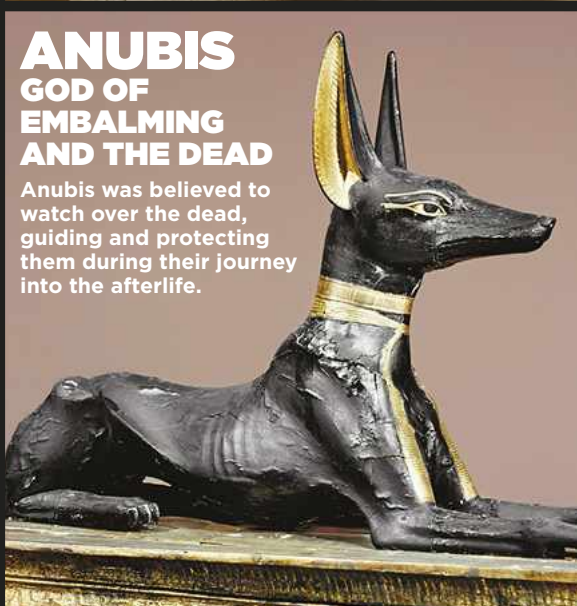
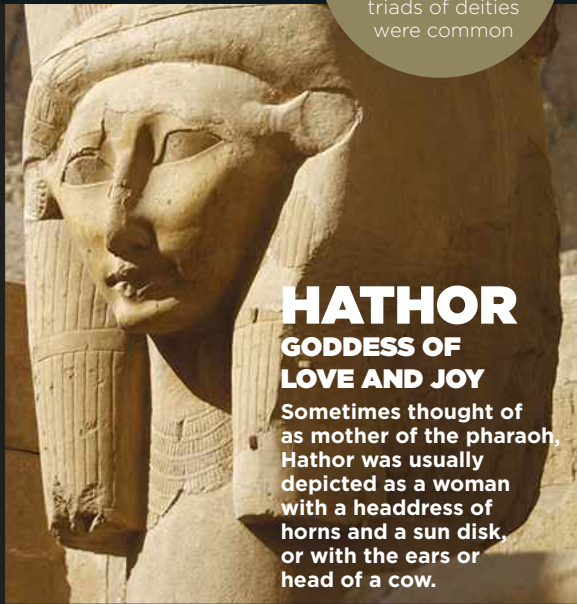
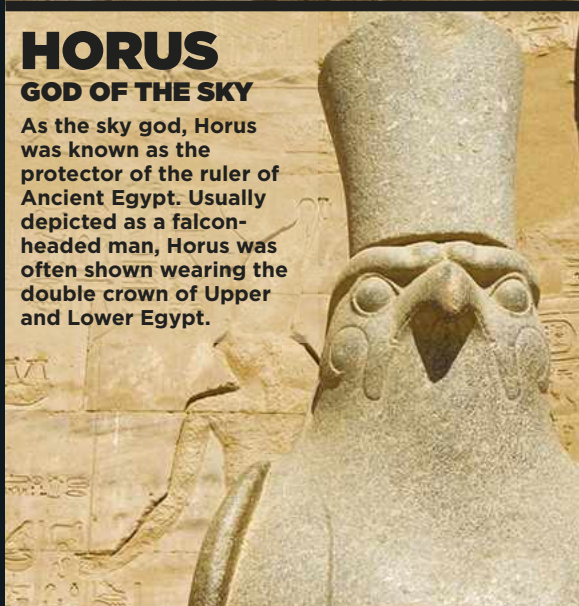
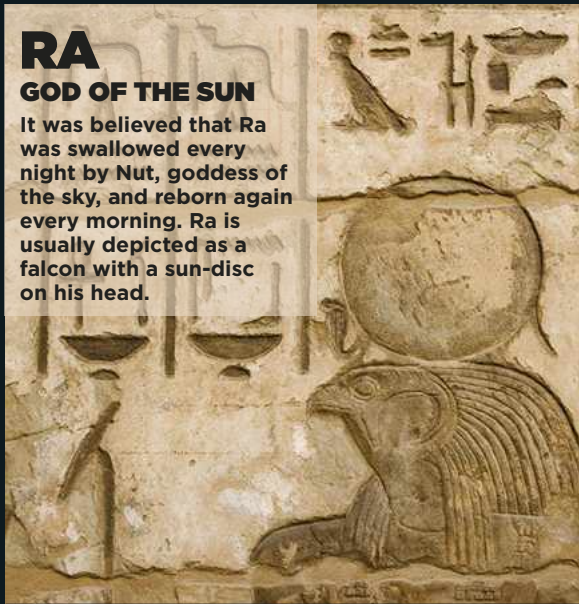
the number of Ancient Egyptian gods and goddesses - perhaps more!

CARE OF THE DEAD

Jackals were often seen in cemeteries, so it is not surprising that the Ancient Egyptians believed that the jackal-headed god, Anubis, watched over the dead



3
was considered a sacred number in Ancient Egypt, and triads of deities were common



RA
GOD OF THE SUN
It was believed that Ra was swallowed every night by Nut, goddess of the sky, and reborn again every morning. Ra is usually depicted as a falcon with a sun-disc on his head.

HATHOR
GODDESS OF LOVE AND JOY
Sometimes thought of as mother of the pharaoh, Hathor was usually depicted as a woman with a headdress of horns and a sun disk, or with the ears or head of a cow.

HORUS
GOD OF THE SKY
As the sky god, Horus was known as the protector of the ruler of Ancient Egypt. Usually depicted as a falcon-headed man, Horus was often shown wearing the double crown of Upper and Lower Egypt.

ANUBIS
GOD OF EMBALMING AND THE DEAD
Anubis was believed to watch over the dead, guiding and protecting them during their journey into the afterlife.

SETH
God of chaos, representing everything that threatened harmony in Ancient Egypt (pictured above)

KHEPRI
God of creation, the movement of the Sun, and rebirth

THOTH
God of writing and knowledge

NUT
Goddess of the sky, whose body created a vault or canopy over the Earth

OSIRIS
God of the dead, and ruler of the underworld

TAWARET
Protector of women during pregnancy and childbirth

TEFNUT
Goddess of moisture

KHNUM
God of creation and the yearly flooding of the Nile

PTAH
God of craftsmen

SEKHMET
Goddess of war

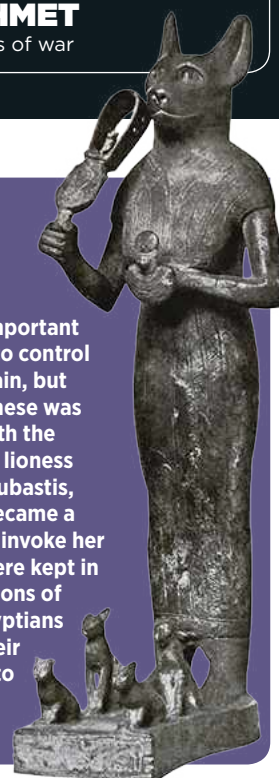
Egyptian life, usually consisting of a procession on land or water, and taking place at certain times of the year, such as the birthday of Ra-Horakhty (god of the rising Sun), which was celebrated on the first day of the year.

Ancient Egyptians explained their existence in the world through a complicated set of creation myths. Most of our knowledge of these comes from so-called Pyramid Texts (tomb wall directions and writings dating to c2375 BC) that explain the world emerging from an infinite, lifeless sea when the Sun rose for the first time. Many creator gods and goddesses existed to support these myths, creating the sky and other elements. Afterlife, too, played a crucial part in everyday life, since it was believed that life continued after death, once the dangerous passage through the underworld had been completed and paradise had been reached.

DIVINE FELINES
THE CAT IN ANCIENT EGYPT

From domesticated pet to revered symbol of divinity, the cat played an important role in the lives of Ancient Egyptians. On a practical level, cats were able to control the snake, rat and mice populations that threatened stores of precious grain, but they were also associated with a number of deities. The most famous of these was Bast (or Bastet), daughter of the Sun god, Ra. Depicted as a woman with the head of a cat, Bast could also appear with the head of a lioness to protect the pharaoh in battle. The city of Bubastis, chief location of worship for Bast, became a centre for pilgrims wishing to invoke her protection; sacred cats were kept in her temple as incarnations of the goddess. The Egyptians even hunted with their cats, training them to bring back prey.

MUMMIFIED MOGS
Cats were so revered that they were even mummified after their deaths, or depicted in statue form





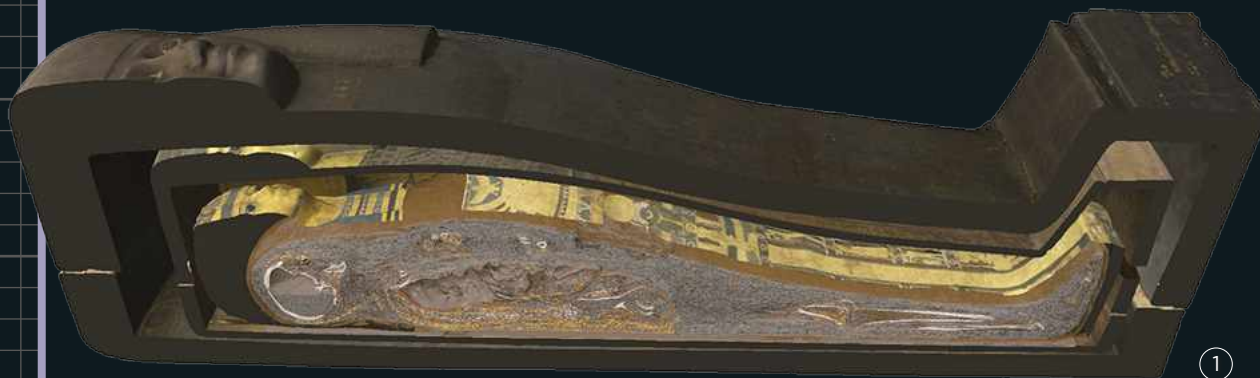
HOW THEY DIED

Death was an important part of life for Ancient Egyptians, and preparation was essential

ANALYSING EGYPTIAN MUMMIES

3D digitisation technology has allowed experts to reveal the secrets of Ancient Egyptian mummies...

- 1 A 3D cutaway of the 3rd-century BC coffins of the priest Neswaiu
- 2 Text on the inner coffin states that Neswaiu was the son of Takerheb
- 3 A cartonnage of plaster and linen painted with religious motifs covers the mummy
- 4 Over 100 amulets were found within Neswaiu's linen wrappings



1



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4

Egyptians believed that life after death was eternal, and treatment of the dead was designed to prepare the deceased for this in every way.

The human spirit was made up of not one, but several distinct elements, each of which had different needs in the afterlife. The elements known as the *ka* and the *ba* (what we might call the spirit) were particularly important. Mummification, therefore, was a way of creating a new, eternal body, which could continue to house a person's *ka* and *ba*. One way of helping both return to a body after death was to ensure the body was recognisable, so they used a preservation process known as embalming.

PREPARING FOR THE AFTERLIFE MAKING A MUMMY

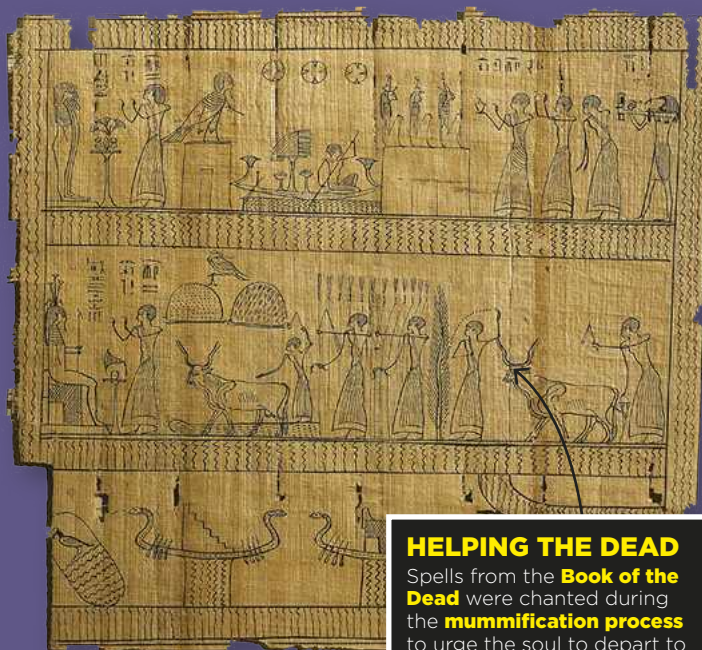
Internal organs were usually removed during mummification and placed in containers known as canopic jars, or wrapped with the mummy. The brain was discarded but the heart was usually left inside the body. The mummification process itself was complicated and it took around 70 days between death and interment to prepare a corpse for burial – much of this time was spent drying out the deceased. Natron (a compound of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate) was used to dehydrate the body.



DESIGN

PLANNING YOUR COFFIN

One of the most important objects purchased for a tomb was the coffin, which was then placed inside a sarcophagus. Styles changed over time – the brightly decorated human-shaped coffin pictured above dates from c500 BC and has a foot pedestal, allowing it to stand vertically. Painted scenes and hieroglyphs gave spiritual protection to the deceased.



HELPING THE DEAD

Spells from the **Book of the Dead** were chanted during the **mummification process** to urge the soul to depart to its final resting place

LIFE AFTER DEATH

THE WAY TO ETERNAL LIFE

The Book of the Dead is a term used to describe a collection of magical spells the Ancient Egyptians believed would help them reach the afterlife. Usually written on papyrus (such as the example above, which dates to c715-332 BC), its contents were a mix of hieroglyphic script and illustrations, all carefully included to help the deceased on their journey. Spells varied greatly: some were designed to help control the body after death, ensuring that body parts were not lost on the way. Others were included as a means of protection against the animals and demons that could attack after death. Without the correct spells, the deceased could be punished and even die a 'second death', which would prevent them from ever reaching the afterlife.

SERVING THE DECEASED

Painted limestone funerary servants like these were often placed in coffins to serve their masters in the afterlife



375

The amount of linen (in metres squared) thought to have been needed to wrap a mummy correctly

ANIMAL MUMMIES

Animals associated with the gods, such as cats (right) and crocodiles, were also mummified and often buried in specially designed catacombs





HIEROGLYPHIC ALPHABET

SOLVING THE PUZZLE

HOW TO READ HIEROGLYPHS

In 1799 the discovery of the Rosetta Stone (an inscribed stone known as a stela, carved in 196 BC) paved the way for the understanding of the hieroglyphic script, but it was more than 20 years after the find that the principles behind the ancient Egyptian writing were finally understood. Frenchman Jean-François Champollion, with contributions from Englishman Thomas Young, is credited with solving the mystery.

The Egyptian scribes used more than 1,000 hieroglyphic signs or symbols based on a wide range of subjects such as people, birds and trees. The hieroglyphic system was not alphabetic: one sign could represent a combination of two or more consonants, some signs were not intended to be spoken, and vowels were not written out at all. To confuse matters even more, hieroglyphs could be written from right to left, or left to right. One way to find out is to look at the direction the animal, bird or person is facing: if they are facing left, you read from left to right.



c3100-3000 BC ANCIENT EGYPT IS BORN

Narmer (also known as Menes) unites Upper and Lower Egypt, and rules as its first pharaoh.

c3100-3000 BC WRITING BEGINS

Carved symbols known as hieroglyphs begin to be used to record important events.



c2667 BC FIRST PYRAMID

Djoser, the first powerful king of Egypt's 3rd dynasty, begins Egypt's first stone pyramid, intended to house his mummified body. By the end of his 19-year reign, the structure stands at 62.5m high.



332 BC ALEXANDER THE GREAT CONQUERS

The 25-year-old Greek King of Macedon leads his army to victory in Egypt.

c728 BC FIRST NUBIAN RULER

Piye becomes the first Nubian king to conquer Egypt, beginning the 25th dynasty. Nubian kings will rule until c669 BC when they are defeated by the Assyrians from Mesopotamia.



c1336 BC RULE OF THE 'BOY KING'

Tutankhamun becomes pharaoh but rules for only nine years, dying at the age of c18-20.



196 BC ANCIENT TEXT CARVED

The Rosetta Stone is carved with an agreement between a group of priests and the Egyptian government, using three different types of script. This stone will later be the key to the deciphering of hieroglyphs.

31 BC ROMAN RULE

The Battle of Actium is fought between the Roman Octavian and Cleopatra VII fighting alongside Mark Antony. Egypt surrenders after the suicide of Cleopatra the following year.



AD 969 CAIRO IS BUILT

The Fatimid Caliphate, a dynasty that ruled across the Mediterranean coast of Africa, conquers Egypt and the city of Cairo is founded. The city takes four years to build and serves as the new capital of the Caliphate. The city eventually becomes known as a centre of learning.



TIMELINE Ancient Egypt's

Through its dynasties and discoveries, follow the dramatic rises and falls of



c2600-2500 BC EMBALMING DEVELOPS

The process of embalming the dead is developed. Bodies are dried in a natural salt, called natron, and oils are rubbed into the skin. Linen strips are then wrapped around the body to protect it. Internal organs are removed, dried, and then placed into individual canopic jars.



c2589-2503 BC GIZA'S PYRAMIDS ARE BUILT

Three pyramids are constructed at Giza. The largest, and first, of the three is begun by Pharaoh Khufu at the start of his reign and takes some 23 years to complete. The second is built by Pharaoh Khafra, whose face becomes the model for the Great Sphinx, which crouches nearby. The third, built for Pharaoh Menkaura, is the smallest of the three.

c2494 BC CULT OF RA DEVELOPS

Userkaf, first pharaoh of the fifth dynasty, ascends to the throne. Under his reign the cult of Ra, Egyptian god of the Sun, gains huge importance. Userkaf builds the first 'Sun temple' at Abusir and the complex is expanded by his successors.



c1500 BC GUIDES THROUGH DEATH

The Book of the Dead - a tome of around 200 spells designed to protect the deceased on their journey through the underworld - is used for the first time. Written on papyrus scrolls, the book is placed inside the coffin with the mummy, or in a small hollow statue.

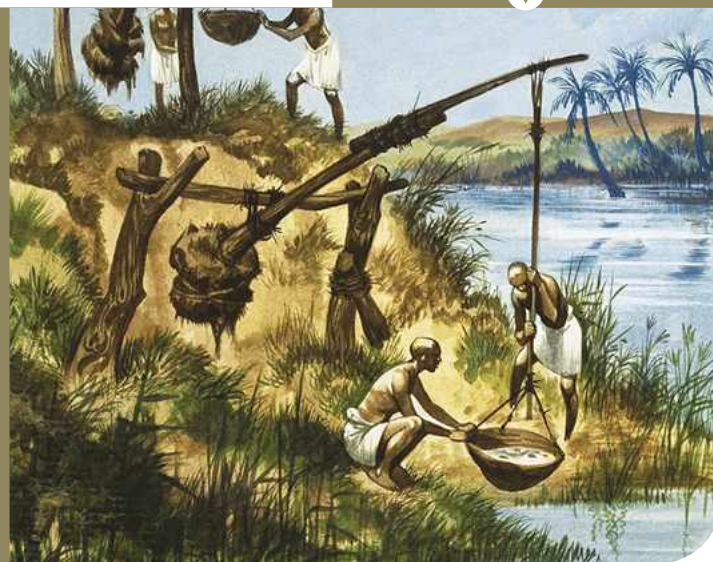


c2055 BC EGYPT UNITES

Mentuhotep II ascends the throne, reuniting the north and south of Egypt once more after years of division.

c2200 BC POWER STRUGGLES

Egypt's government collapses, and the country fragments into independent communities. Power struggles ensue and, for around 150 years, power rests with regional rulers.



1798 FRENCH INVASION

French forces under Napoleon Bonaparte invade, first capturing Alexandria before moving his troops to Cairo. Napoleon's navy is defeated by the British near Alexandria in 1801; the French army is eventually forced to withdraw from Egypt.

1869 TRADE OPENS UP

The Suez Canal, an artificial sea-level waterway connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, is constructed. It has significant impact on world trade, allowing all kinds of goods to be transported at an unprecedented speed.



1922 LANDMARK DISCOVERY

Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon open the sealed door to the tomb of Tutankhamun, the only Egyptian monarch of the New Kingdom to be discovered undisturbed in his own sarcophagus.

2011 CHAOS REIGNS

Priceless artefacts are looted from Cairo's Egyptian Museum during the Arab Spring uprising in the city. Many remain unaccounted for.



landmark events

this ancient land



LIFTING THE MASK
The solid gold death mask of Tutankhamun weighs around 24lb and probably resembles the young pharaoh himself

DESTINY IN THE DESERT

One man's quest to find Tutankhamun

The dramatic story of Howard Carter's desperate search for Ancient Egypt's most enigmatic pharaoh

Deep beneath the Egyptian desert on 26 November 1922, British Egyptologist Howard Carter stood nervously before a sealed doorway. Waiting anxiously in the relative coolness of the dark, recently excavated corridor behind him were his patron, Lord Carnarvon, close friend Arthur Callender and Lady Evelyn Herbert, Carnarvon's daughter. Above them, the barren sands of Egypt's

mysterious Valley of the Kings swirled under the relentless heat of the Sun.

The group knew it was standing inside the tomb of the 18th Dynasty king Tutankhamun – seal impressions on the tomb's now dismantled outer door attested to that. But the outer door also showed signs that it had been opened before, on more than one occasion. Would the pharaoh's tomb be intact, or had it been pillaged by grave robbers, its priceless contents gone forever?

Using his chisel, Carter made a small breach in the top left-hand corner of the doorway. Once the presence of oxygen had been determined, the hole was widened and Carter peeped through, aided by the light of a candle.

"It was sometime before one could see, the hot air escaping caused the candle to flicker", wrote Carter in his journal a while later, "but as soon as one's eyes became accustomed to the glimmer of light the interior of the chamber gradually loomed before one, with

FIRST CUT

Howard Carter and his team perform the autopsy on 11 November 1925

THE LOCATION

Tutankhamun's autopsy took place in a makeshift 'laboratory' in the tomb of Sethos II. The tomb is thought to have been **vandalised** after his death, c1194 BC

DOUGLAS DERRY

Anatomist Derry **performed the autopsy** on Tutankhamun, assisted by Carter

HOWARD CARTER

Carter was an accomplished artist, having served as a **staff illustrator** on the *Illustrated London News*

KING TUT

A recent study suggests that the pharaoh was **buried with an erect penis** to make him appear as Osiris, god of the afterlife, and quash attempts to install Aten as the 'one god' of Egypt





its strange and wonderful medley of extraordinary and beautiful objects heaped upon one another. There was naturally a short suspense for those present who could not see, when Lord Carnarvon said to me 'Can you see anything'. I replied to him 'Yes, it is wonderful'."

What Carter beheld was indeed wonderful. His journal describes a collection of treasures that included "two strange ebony-black effigies of a king, gold sandalled, bearing staff and mace", gold furniture, flowers, ornamental caskets and "a confusion of overturned parts of chariots glinting with gold". But the most significant discovery was a sealed doorway, set between two sentinel statues – perhaps the final resting place of the young pharaoh himself.

JOURNEY TO DISCOVERY

Carter's uncovering of Tutankhamun's tomb was the culmination of years of hard work, disappointment and sacrifice. In 1907, after a number of years working on excavations at Thebes, as well as a period as chief inspector of the Egyptian Antiquities Service, Carter was employed by enthusiastic amateur Egyptologist Lord Carnarvon, but their work in the Valley of the Kings did not begin until 1915. Although it was widely believed in archaeological circles that the area had already yielded all the tombs that were to be found there, Carter remained convinced that Tutankhamun's tomb lay beneath the sand.

The burial site of the pharaoh was the holy grail of Egyptology. King of Egypt for just nine years, Tutankhamun probably inherited the throne at the age of eight or nine and quickly set about restoring the old gods of Egypt that his father, Akhenaten, had replaced with the solar deity Aten. That Tutankhamun had died young was not known by the archaeologists searching for him, though; it was assumed he had died a natural death as an old man.

For seven years, Carter and his team searched for the tomb, resuming their work with even greater intensity in 1917 after the three-year break caused by World War I. But, by 1922, Carter's wealthy benefactor had lost patience with the lack of results, and Carter and his team were given one last season of funding in which to locate the tomb. It was make or break for the young archaeologist.

On 4 November 1922, the first hints of the tomb's entrance were found, located beneath the remains of workmen's huts built during Egypt's Ramesside Period of c1292-1069 BC (named after the 11 pharaohs who took the name of Ramesses). The entrance comprised a sunken staircase of some 16 steps, located about four metres below the entrance to the nearby



PRICELESS PIECES

This gold-sheathed mirror case from the pharaoh's tomb is cast in the shape of the Egyptian hieroglyphic 'life'

tomb of Ramesses VI.

"It was a thrilling moment for an excavator... to suddenly find himself, after so many years of toilsome work, on the verge of what looked like a magnificent discovery – an untouched

tomb", wrote Carter in his diary for 5 November 1922. An encrypted telegram was immediately sent to Lord Carnarvon and preparations began in earnest for the opening of the tomb.

ENTERING THE TOMB

The sealed doorway through which Carter had viewed so many Ancient Egyptian treasures, was opened on 27 November, some three weeks after the initial discovery of the tomb's entrance. As the group entered the room – later known as the Antechamber – illuminated by an electric light rigged up for the occasion, they were confronted by what Carter described as "a heterogeneous mass of material crowded into the chamber without particular order, so crowded that you were obliged to move with anxious caution, for time had wrought certain havoc with many of the objects..."

Many of the items were overturned, or had been broken, presumably by an early intruder, but the quality, richness and number of the pieces within was undeniable. Beneath a gilded couch in the south-west corner of the room another sealed doorway was discovered, "broken open as by some predatory hand". Crawling underneath the couch and peering through the opening, Carter and Carnarvon saw yet another chamber (later named the Annexe) full of furniture, statuettes, alabaster and faience vases, again in a state of chaos that suggested a would-be thief hunting for valuables. But as well as their plethora of objects, both chambers were also notable in another sense: their lack of mummy or mummies. This could mean only one thing – that the group was standing in the anterior portion of the tomb. The tomb chamber of Tutankhamun must lay beyond a sealed doorway, located between two guardian statues first spotted through the initial breach in the doorway the previous day.

WORK BEGINS

Much needed to be done before the team could enter the third, sealed room – the burial chamber of Tutankhamun. Wadding, calico, stationery, boxes and other essential materials were ordered to allow the precious antiquities in the both the tomb's Annexe and

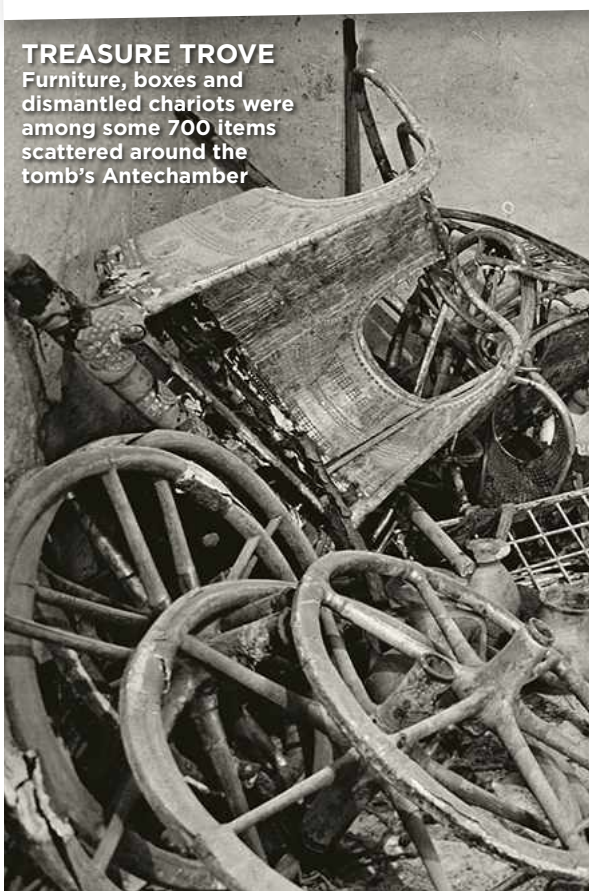


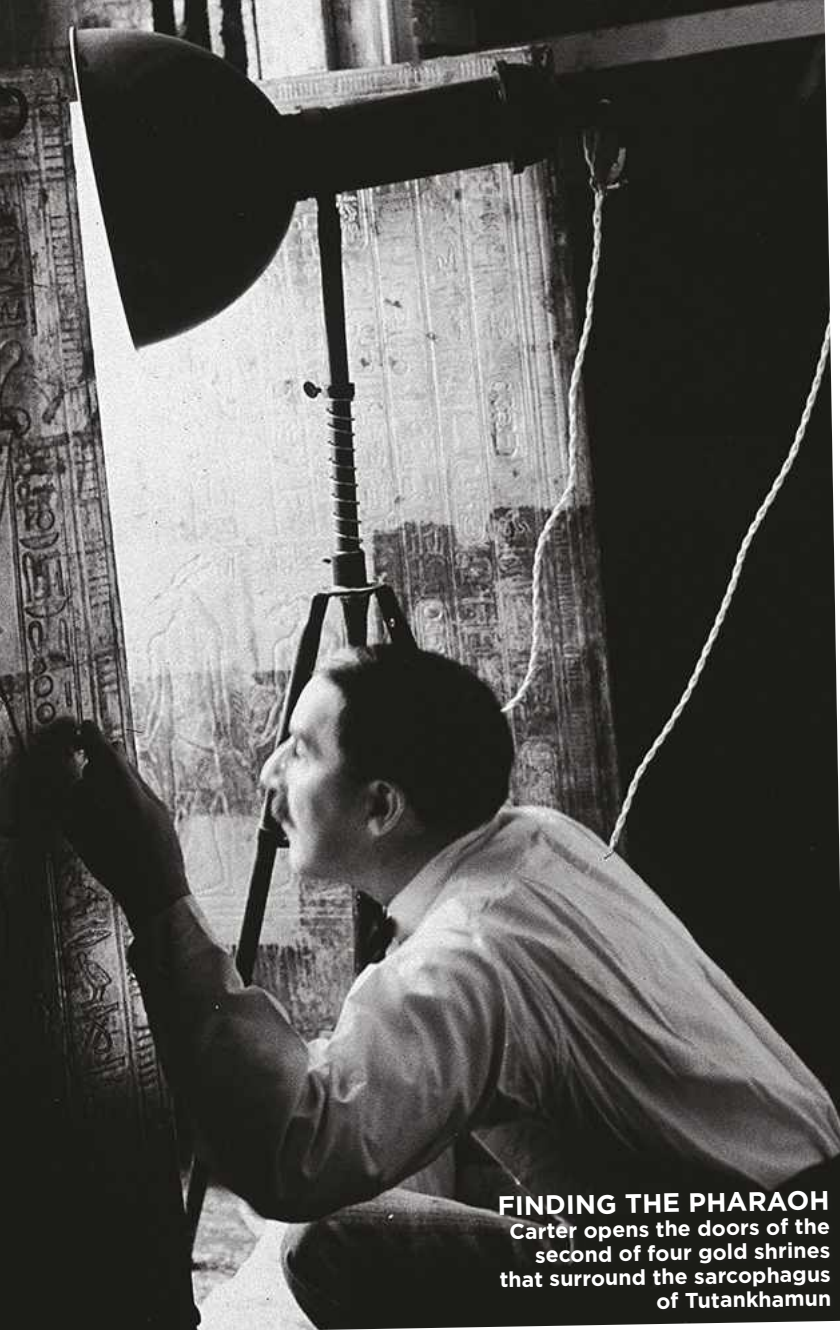
GUARDING THE KING

The double doors to the second shrine were decorated with depictions of Tutankhamun before Osiris (god of the afterlife) and Ra-Horakhty (the Sun god)

TREASURE TROVE

Furniture, boxes and dismantled chariots were among some 700 items scattered around the tomb's Antechamber





FINDING THE PHARAOH
Carter opens the doors of the second of four gold shrines that surround the sarcophagus of Tutankhamun



SPIRITUAL MEANING
Three animal-headed couches of **wood and gold**, found in the Antechamber, are believed to have been used **during the rituals** and mummification process

INSIDE THE COFFIN UNRAVELLING THE MYSTERY

What secrets did Tutankhamun's mummy reveal?

Tutankhamun's mummified body was unwrapped in 1925, revealing a corpse of around 5ft 6in, with a slight curvature of the spine.

X-rays performed in the sixties showed that Carter and his team had actually amputated parts of the King's body – including the head – in order to extract precious objects contained within the wrappings.

DNA testing has suggested that a combination of malaria

BARE BONES
The wizened face of one of Egypt's most famous Kings

and avascular necrosis (a disease resulting from the loss of blood supply to the bones) may have caused his early death. Another popular theory suggests that the young pharaoh was killed following an accident – possibly involving a chariot.



THE AFTERMATH

THE CURSE OF TUTANKHAMUN

Many still believe the Ancient Egyptian King left more than just treasure for later archaeologists...

With coverage of the discovery given exclusively to *The Times*, it didn't take the press long to find a sensational angle to Carter's Egyptian quest – namely in the form of a 'pharaoh's curse', which would punish those who had disturbed the resting place of the Egyptian monarch.

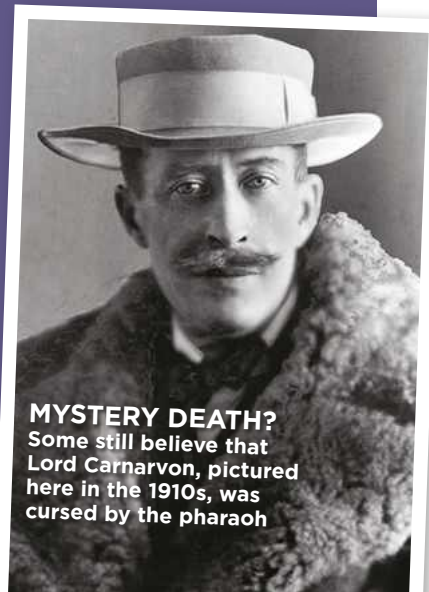
The death of the expedition's patron, Lord Carnarvon, some five months after the tomb was first discovered sent the media into a frenzy. Carnarvon had, in fact, died of blood poisoning caused by an infected mosquito bite.

Newspapers reported that at the exact time of Carnarvon's death, all the lights in Cairo had gone out, and his dog, Susie, allegedly let out a great howl and dropped dead. Some even suggested that the mosquito that had bitten Carnarvon had feasted on the pharaoh's embalming fluids.

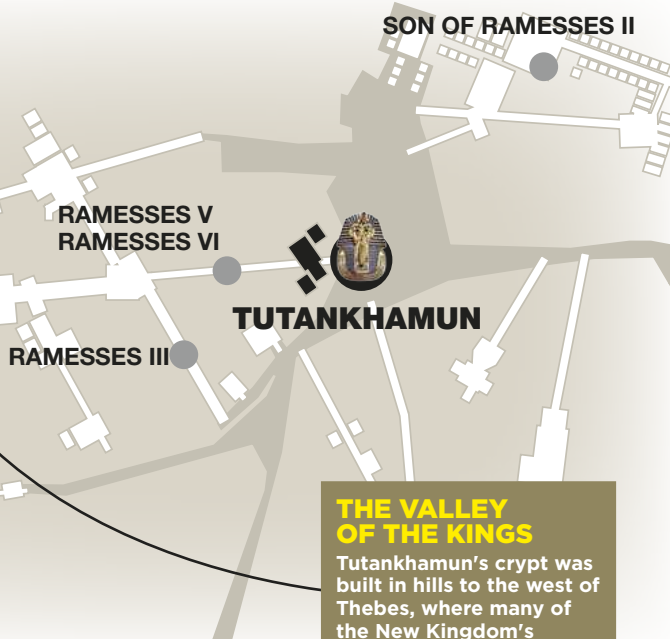
Three more notable deaths often attributed to the curse

Arthur Mace: member of the excavation team. Died in 1928.
Sir Archibald Douglas-Reid: radiologist who x-rayed Tutankhamun's mummy. Died in 1924 from a mysterious illness.

Richard Bethell: Carter's personal secretary. Found dead in his bed in November 1929.



MYSTERY DEATH?
Some still believe that Lord Carnarvon, pictured here in the 1910s, was cursed by the pharaoh



ENTRANCE

The entrance to the tomb was discovered under the remains of workers' huts. Sixteen steps led down into the first corridor

THE VALLEY OF THE KINGS

Tutankhamun's crypt was built in hills to the west of Thebes, where many of the New Kingdom's pharaohs chose to pass into the underworld

ANTECHAMBER

The first room entered by Carter, the Antechamber, contained chariot pieces and two ebony statues that flanked the entrance to the burial chamber

5,398

The number of objects found in the tomb. They covered all aspects of Ancient Egyptian life

35

The number of model boats that Carter and his team found inside the tomb

CORRIDOR

The corridor leading to the Antechamber was littered with rubble and valuable artefacts, probably left behind during a robbery

FIRST TO THE TOMB

How Carter nearly lost the race to the pharaoh

Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered far later than many other Ancient Egyptian pharaohs', but remained untouched. It's likely that the King's burial was crammed into the unsuitable non-royal tomb because of his unexpected early death.

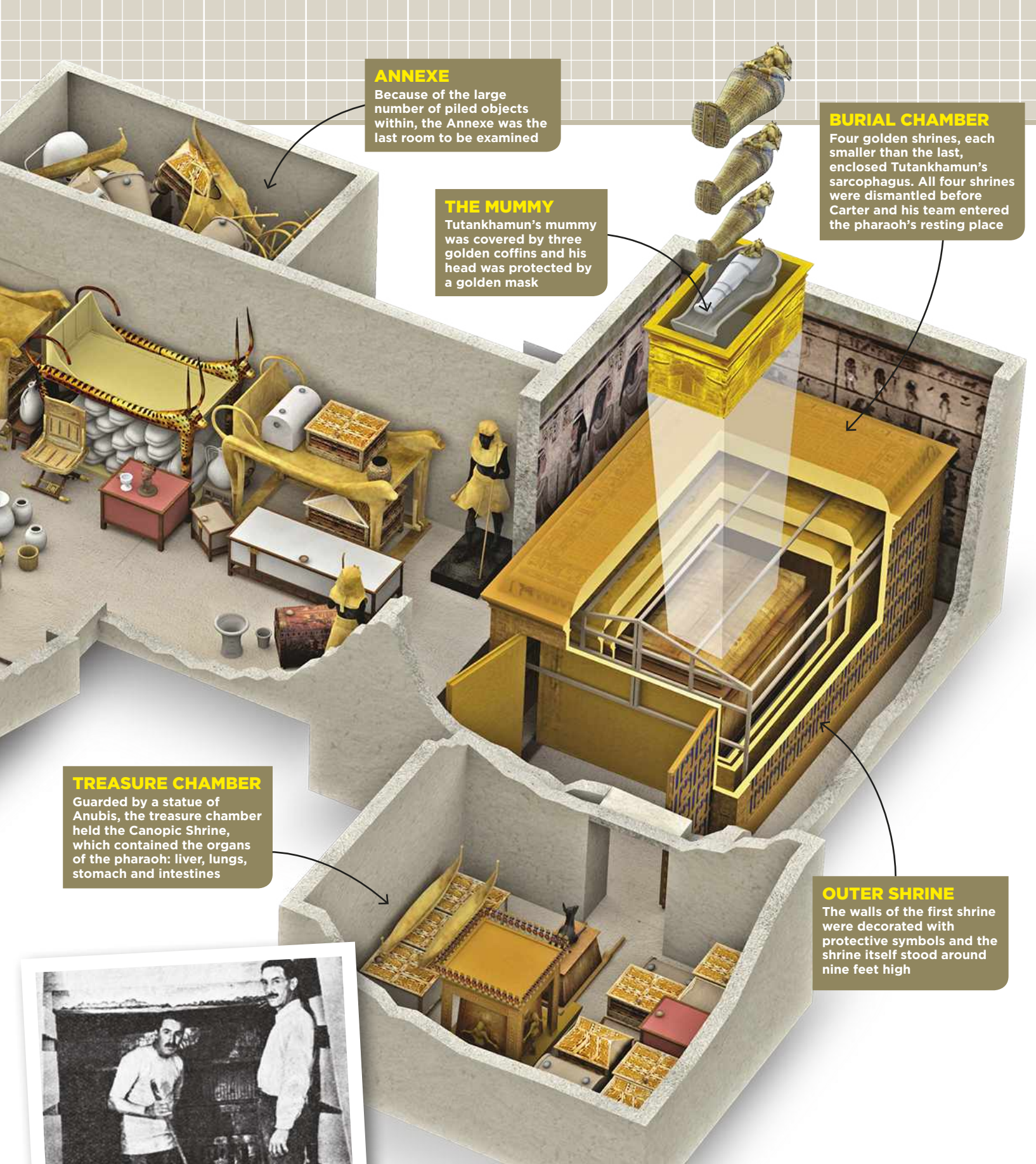
The tomb was probably robbed at least twice in the months that followed the

initial burial, with perishable items such as perfumes and oils taken. Its entrance eventually became covered with stone debris generated by the building of other tombs nearby.

Theodore M Davis, an American businessman, was very nearly the first to find the tomb. In 1907, he discovered a

small pit in the area of the then-unknown tomb, filled with grave goods and funerary equipment belonging to Tutankhamun.

The cache, which is believed to have been buried by those early robbers, offered a vital clue that the young pharaoh's tomb was probably concealed somewhere nearby.



ANNEXE

Because of the large number of piled objects within, the Annexe was the last room to be examined

THE MUMMY

Tutankhamun's mummy was covered by three golden coffins and his head was protected by a golden mask

BURIAL CHAMBER

Four golden shrines, each smaller than the last, enclosed Tutankhamun's sarcophagus. All four shrines were dismantled before Carter and his team entered the pharaoh's resting place

TREASURE CHAMBER

Guarded by a statue of Anubis, the treasure chamber held the Canopic Shrine, which contained the organs of the pharaoh: liver, lungs, stomach and intestines

OUTER SHRINE

The walls of the first shrine were decorated with protective symbols and the shrine itself stood around nine feet high



SUCCESS

Howard Carter (left) finally discovered the tomb entrance in 1922

**LORD CARNARVON:
"CAN YOU SEE ANYTHING?"
HOWARD CARTER:
"YES, IT IS WONDERFUL"**



AS THE CHAINS STRETCHED AND THE LID SLOWLY ROSE, A MASS OF CLOTH WAS REVEALED

Antechamber to be catalogued, packed and transported for further examination. Egyptian officials, the press and other notable visitors flocked to the site to offer their congratulations, hoping for a glimpse of the treasure trove within: all were refused entry. Two and a half months later, on 16 February 1923, both rooms had been cleared and Carter, with a trembling hand, prepared to knock down the partition wall that separated the Antechamber from the burial chamber.

"The temptation to stop and peer inside at every moment was irresistible and when, after about ten minutes' work, I had made a hole large enough to enable me to do so, I inserted an electric torch. An astonishing sight its light revealed, for there, within a yard of the doorway, stretching as far as one could see and blocking the entrance to the chamber, stood to what all appearance was a solid wall of gold", wrote Carter later in his journal.

Two hours later, and the "solid wall of gold" was found to be a huge gilt shrine decorated with inlaid panels of brilliant blue faience (a type of ceramic). Funerary emblems surrounded the shrine, while at the north end could be found the seven magic oars the King was thought to need in order to ferry himself across the dark waters of the underworld.

Unlike the previous rooms, the walls of the burial chamber were decorated with brightly coloured scenes and inscriptions. Four such shrines, each smaller than the last, like a nest of

Russian dolls, were subsequently uncovered and carefully dismantled before, on 3 January 1924, Carter saw his first glimpse of the enormous crystalline sandstone sarcophagus, guarded at each corner by carvings of the four goddesses of the dead: Isis, Nephthys, Neith and Selket.

TUTANKHAMUN REVEALED

On 12 February 1924, more than 3,000 years after it was first laid in place, the heavy lid of the sarcophagus was lifted, a day that Carter had waited years to arrive. As the chains stretched and the lid slowly rose, a mass of cloth was revealed within, covering what appeared to be a large human-shaped coffin. When the fabric was carefully rolled down to reveal its head, there was an audible gasp from spectators.

"The coffin when it had been laid bare was a perfectly magnificent sight", wrote expedition team member Arthur Mace, "covered throughout with gold and beautifully worked. From the forehead projected the heads of the royal uraeus and vulture, the emblems of the two kingdoms... The face, beautifully modelled, and evidently a real portrait, was covered with thick sheet gold... The hands were crossed upon the chest. In the right was the flail: in the left the crook sceptre."

Never before had a monarch of Ancient Egypt's New Kingdom been found undisturbed in his own sarcophagus, and with his tomb so intact. Carter's hunch had been right; his quest was complete. ☉



EXPERT VIEW

"THERE ARE STILL SOME MISSING ROYAL TOMBS..."

Egyptologist and archaeologist
Joyce Tyldesley explores our
enduring love for Ancient Egypt

What is it about Ancient Egypt that fascinates us so much?

A vast amount of evidence allows us to 'look' at the Ancient Egyptians in a way that we cannot do for other past societies. We know their names, and can understand their lives, their hopes and their fears. This makes them seem very close to us.

Why was the discovery of Tutankhamun so significant?

His tomb was the first excavation to take place under intense media scrutiny. The young pharaoh became an international celebrity and Egyptology acquired a popularity that was reflected in western fashion, architecture and fiction.

How did other ancient civilisations see the Egyptians?

As the dominant civilisation in the Eastern Mediterranean for some 3,000 years, the Ancient Egyptians were respected for their religious knowledge, their medical skills, and the fertility of their land. They traded with, and occasionally conquered, their neighbours.

Are there any Ancient Egyptian mysteries yet to be solved?

There are still some missing royal tombs, including those of queens that must have been associated with the royal harem palaces. It would be wonderful to find those!

GET HOOKED!

If the stories of Tutankhamun and Ancient Egypt have captured your imagination, why not embark on your own personal quest to find out more?



EXHIBITIONS AND COLLECTIONS

Treasures from Ancient Egypt can be found in museums all over the world



▲ BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON

Take a look round the collection of Ancient Egyptian artefacts – from mummies to statues. Admission is free.

▼ **THE GRAND EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, CAIRO, EGYPT**
Scheduled to open in 2015, this brand new museum of Ancient Egyptian artefacts is set to become the largest archaeological museum in the world. Find out more at www.gem.gov.eg



TIME OUT

Howard Carter (second from right) and members of his team have lunch in the tomb of Ramesses XI



▲ DISCOVERING TUTANKHAMUN

An exhibition telling the story of Carter's discovery goes on display at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, from 24 July – 26 October. Find out more at www.ashmolean.org

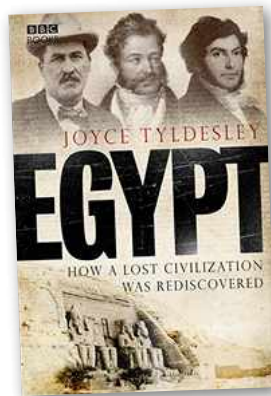
BOOKS AND WEBSITES

From Howard Carter to the latest investigations, you'll find plenty of information about Ancient Egypt online and in print



▲ TUTANKHAMUN: ANATOMY OF AN EXCAVATION

See original sources from the 1922 dig, including extracts from Howard Carter's diary, at www.griffith.ox.ac.uk/discoveringTut

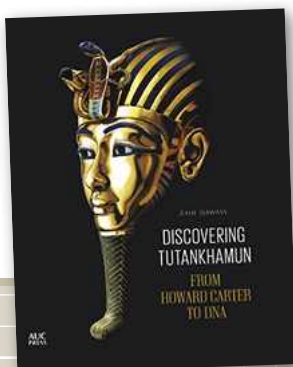


▲ EGYPT: HOW A LOST CIVILIZATION WAS REDISCOVERED

by Joyce Tyldesley
Discover more about our enduring fascination with Ancient Egypt

◀ DISCOVERING TUTANKHAMUN: FROM HOWARD CARTER TO DNA

by Zahi Hawass
Read about the life, death and burial of Tutankhamun in light of the latest investigations and technology. Fully illustrated.



CINEMA, FILM AND TELEVISION

Take a look at representations of Ancient Egypt in documentaries and on film...

▶ CLEOPATRA (1963)

Elizabeth Taylor (right) and Richard Burton star in a film that chronicles the triumphs and tragedies of Egypt's most famous queen, Cleopatra VII, as she tries in vain to ward off the imperial ambitions of Ancient Rome.



▶ EGYPT'S LOST CITIES (2011)

Dr Sarah Parcak (left) fronts a documentary that uses cutting-edge satellite technology to identify previously unknown tombs, temples and cities buried beneath the desert.



▶ OUT OF EGYPT (2009)

In this documentary, Dr Kara Cooney (right), Professor of Egyptian Art and Architecture at University of California, Los Angeles, delves into the some of the greatest mysteries of Ancient Egypt – from rituals and burials, to tombs and temples.





GREAT ADVENTURES SHACKLETON'S ENDURANCE



qualified. M. L. Barker, 1408 Chapman Bldg.

MEN WANTED
for hazardous journey, small wages, bitter cold, long months of complete darkness, constant danger, safe return doubtful, honor and recognition in case of success.
Ernest Shackleton 4 Burlington st.

NEW RECRUITS

LEFT: The legend is that Shackleton received more than 5,000 responses to his advertisement in *The Times*. But some historians believe the advert to be apocryphal

BELOW: Laughs and photographs on board the *Endurance* after leaving London. The good times would not last for the crew, however



SHACKLETON'S ANTARCTIC RESCUE MISSION

Pat Kinsella tells the incredible story of Ernest Shackleton's ill-fated journey to the Antarctic, and his crew's desperate fight for survival

“From the moment her hull splintered, the crew’s home – their umbilical cord to the rest of the planet – **was gone**”



A WAY IN THE DARK
Stranded in the Antarctic's frozen grip, the crew ties rope around ice mounds to serve as a guide, 1915

THINKSTOCK XI, ALAMY XI, JOHN HYATT XI, GETTY XI



GREAT ADVENTURES SHACKLETON'S ENDURANCE

**A BIRD ON
EACH ARM**
Navigator
Hubert Hudson
was the crew's
top penguin
catcher



TIME OUT
Photographer Frank
Hurley (left) and
ship's surgeon
Alexander Macklin
relax on board
Endurance



A DOG'S LIFE

More than 50 dogs took part in
the *Endurance* expedition,
none of whom made it home

GOING NOWHERE

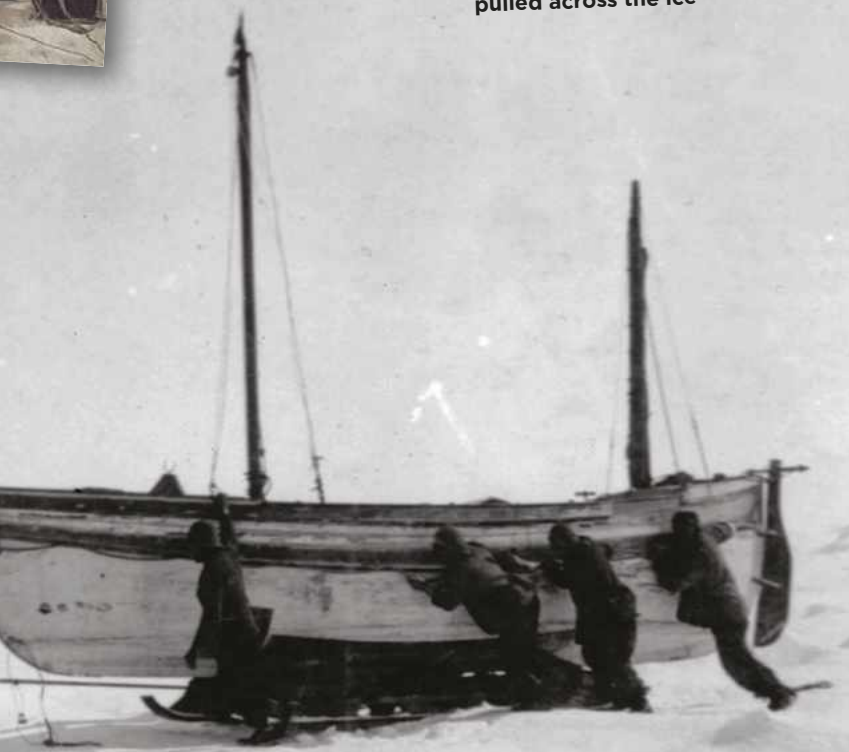
A team of dogs looks on at the
wreck of the *Endurance* as
she lay crushed in the Weddell
Sea ice, early 1915



“Two options remained:
sit on the ice and die, or
find a way home”



THE FINAL CUT
 ABOVE: The ship's crew try in vain to free the *Endurance* from nature's icy grip
 BELOW: The *James Caird* is pulled across the ice



The *Endurance* had been held fast in the frozen fist of the ice pack for nine months when, with an almighty cannon-shot bang, the cold claw finally clenched.

It took a month for the ship to sink, but from the moment her hull splintered, the crew's home – their escape vessel, their umbilical cord to the rest of the planet – was gone. It was 24 October 1915, and the expedition that had brought them to the bottom of the globe was a failure before it had begun.

No rescue would arrive from the outside world, which was now in the grip of World War I. Two options remained: sit on the ice and die, or find a way home.

The crew were led by Irish-born adventurer Ernest Shackleton, who had named the *Endurance* after his family motto – *Fortitudine Vincimus* ('by endurance we conquer'). His dream of leading the first team across Antarctica may have been crushed with his ship's ribs, but Shackleton had one thing left to conquer: huge odds favouring the loss of his entire party.

THE JOURNEY BEGINS

Unknown to Shackleton when he planned his Antarctic odyssey, the *Endurance* expedition was to mark the end of the heroic age of Antarctic exploration. Patriotic rivalry between explorers would soon be replaced by armed hostilities between nations in the shape of World War I.

Yet even while war loomed, two men were eyeing an as yet unclaimed polar prize. Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen had won the race to the South Pole in December 1911, narrowly beating the unfortunate Captain Scott to the bottom of the globe, but no one had traversed the frozen southern continent from sea to sea. Shackleton covetously described the challenge as the "one great main object of Antarctic journeyings".

Shackleton was well versed in "the white warfare of the south". His involvement in Scott's 1901–04 *Discovery* expedition may have been cut short on the grounds of poor health, but he later led the 1907–09 *Nimrod* expedition to the Antarctic, and in January 1909 came within 180 kilometres of the South Pole.

In the same month that Amundsen conquered the South Pole, a German party led by Wilhelm Filchner attempted a continental crossing from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea. Although Filchner failed to even establish a base camp, he proved it was possible to land at Vahsel Bay. Shackleton was watching.

On 8 August 1914, just four days after Britain had declared war on Germany, the *Endurance* sailed from Plymouth to South Georgia. In December, Shackleton and his 27-man crew (including the stowaway they picked up at Buenos Aires) departed for Vahsel Bay. The plan: to land 14 men, six of whom would form the transcontinental party, taking with them enough supplies to reach the Ross Ice Shelf.

THE MAIN PLAYERS



SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON

A natural leader. Engendered such loyalty that men would follow him to the Earth's end.



FRANK WORSLEY

New Zealander. Captained the *Endurance* and steered the *James Caird* to South Georgia.



FRANK HURLEY

Australian adventurer and photographer. Covered two Antarctic expeditions and World War I.



FRANK WILD

Shackleton's second-in-command, left in charge on Elephant Island. Survived five Antarctic expeditions.



AENEAS MACKINTOSH

Captain of the *Aurora*. Died after laying supply depots on McMurdo Sound, probably by falling through ice.



GREAT ADVENTURES SHACKLETON'S ENDURANCE

A second ship, the *Aurora*, sailed to the Ross Sea on the other side of the icecap. Establishing a base in McMurdo Sound, its crew would plant supply caches across the Ross Ice Shelf, so Shackleton's team could complete the crossing.

Disaster struck both parties. After landing her shore crew, the *Aurora* was blown from her moorings by a violent gale and never managed to return. Despite being stranded with minimal gear and food, the party successfully planted Shackleton's supplies. Three men died in the process and the crew weren't picked up until 10 January 1917. Meanwhile, the *Endurance* had encountered pack ice just two days after leaving South Georgia; by January she was trapped, and attempts to sail her were abandoned on 24 February. When the boat was finally crushed, the fight for survival had begun.

STAYING ALIVE

Initially, the plan was to trek across the pack ice to land, dragging the lifeboats. Several days of huge effort and little progress convinced Shackleton to concede defeat, however, and 'Patience Camp' was established on an ice floe.

After three months, the floe on which they were floating north began to break up, forcing the decision to take to the sea in the three lifeboats – the *Stancomb Wills*, *Dudley Docker* and *James Caird*. In this trio of tiny vessels, the 28 men rowed for a week across an angry ocean, lumpy with lethal icebergs, until they reached Elephant Island.

The island had fresh water and seal meat, but it was a desolate refuge, horribly exposed to the elements and hopelessly distant from shipping lanes. With an Antarctic winter threatening, men began to mentally and physically falter.

Their only hope was for a small party to attempt a longer sea crossing to make human contact. The two closest options – the Falklands and Deception Island – were the wrong side of prevailing winds, so South Georgia, 800 nautical miles to the northeast, was chosen.

The *James Caird* was quickly customised: a deck and ballast was installed; the sides were made higher; and candlewax and seal blood was used to waterproof it. For 16 days, plummeting temperatures, vicious winds and 18-metre waves threatened the crew. Only constant bailing stopped the *James Caird* sinking. To avoid capsizing, the crew used an axe to remove sea ice that accumulated on the boat's sides.

Navigating by the oft-observed features of the sky, Worsley successfully delivered them to South Georgia, where they were greeted by a hurricane that forced the boat into the wrong side of the island, almost smashing it against the rocks. Three of the men were virtually incapacitated. Landfall was their only option.

Finding themselves in the uninhabited King Haakon Bay, Shackleton, Worsley and Tom Crean then completed a 36-hour trek across a hitherto-unexplored mountain range to a whaling station at Stromness. Here, the "terrible trio of scarecrows" as Worsley put it, made

THE JOURNEY IN NUMBERS

497

The number of days spent by the *Endurance* crew without touching land

4,000

The weight in pounds of provisions still buried in the Ross Ice Shelf

72

The original number of animals on the *Endurance* – 69 dogs, two pigs and a cat

11,600

The cost in pounds sterling paid for the *Endurance*

1,561

The number of miles marched by the Ross Sea party

1958

The year of the first successful Antarctic crossing

5

The number of toes lost to frostbite and gangrene

contact with some astonished Norwegians, who promptly rescued the *James Caird* and her remaining three crewmembers.

It took four attempts for Shackleton to return to Elephant Island for the rest of his men, but on 30 August 1916 he finally made it through.

Frank Wild, who had been left in charge on the island, admits "jolly near blubbing" when he saw Shackleton on board the *Yelcho*. Little wonder. Food and morale was perilously low among his men – one had suffered a heart attack and another had seen his toes amputated.

The entire crew of the *Endurance* survived and all but four were awarded the Polar Medal. Among those honoured was Welsh sailor Perce Blackborow, the stowaway who boarded the ship in Buenos Aires and who, when discovered, was apparently told by Shackleton: "If anyone has to be eaten, then you will be the first!"

Albert Medals were awarded to four of the Ross Sea party in 1923, two of them posthumously. Their story forms the last, and perhaps least told, chapter of the heroic age of Antarctic exploration, but their actions epitomise the ethos of the era. 📍

GET HOOKED!

BOOK

Read Shackleton's own account of his polar adventure, written in death-defying prose, in *South*.

DOCUMENTARY

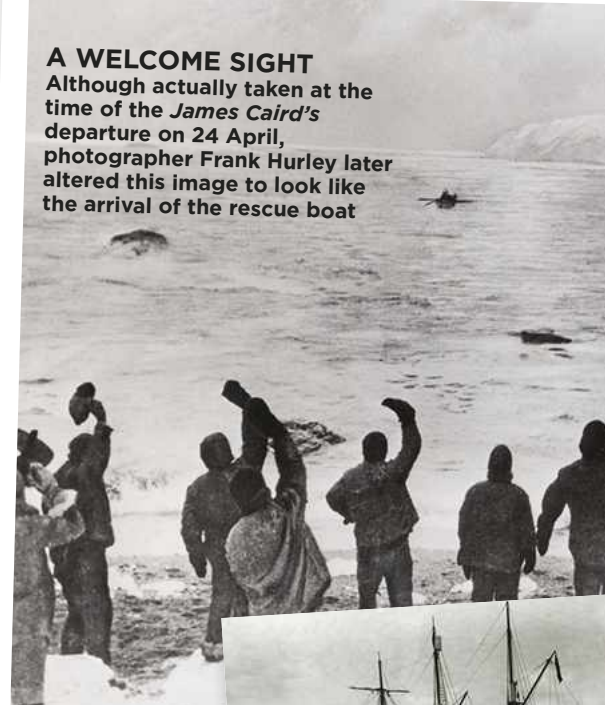
Shackleton: Death or Glory follows Tim Jarvis as he recreates the *James Caird*'s voyage from Elephant Island to South Georgia: www.shackletonpic.com

TOUCH POINT

Visit the real *James Caird*, preserved at Dulwich College, Shackleton's old school, in south London. Telephone 020 8693 3601 to arrange a viewing.

A WELCOME SIGHT

Although actually taken at the time of the *James Caird*'s departure on 24 April, photographer Frank Hurley later altered this image to look like the arrival of the rescue boat

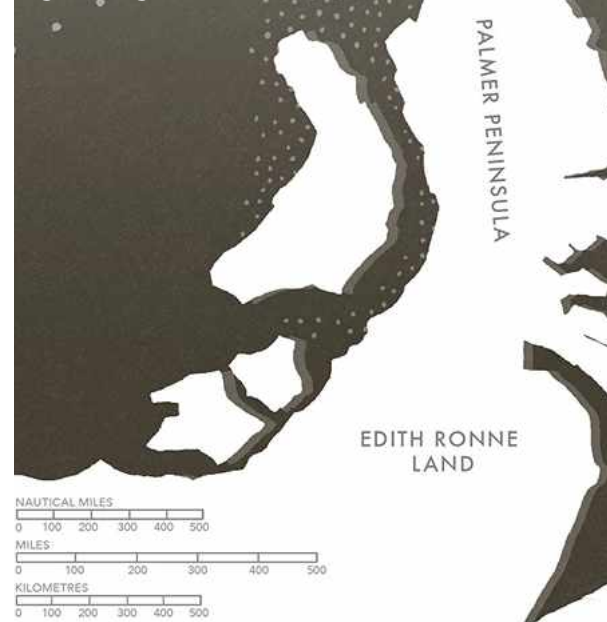


ALL ABOARD
FAR RIGHT:
Crewmembers make themselves at home below the ship's deck
RIGHT: The *Endurance* leaves London, 1914



AN EPIC JOURNEY

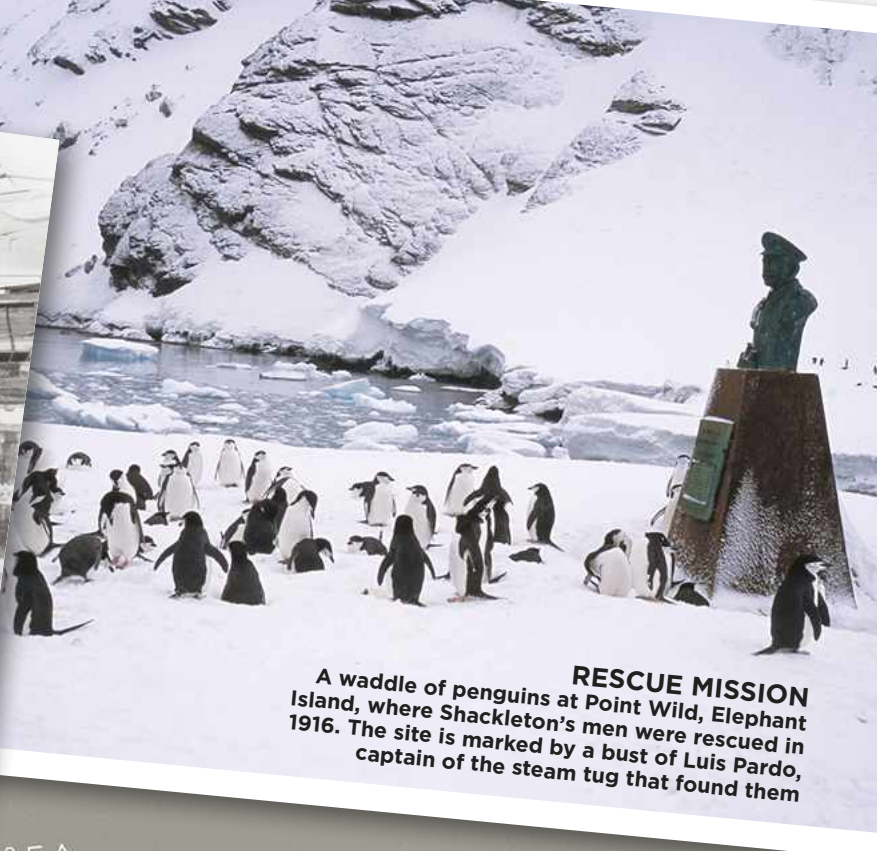
When dedicating his book of the expedition, *South*, to fallen comrades, Shackleton described Antarctic exploration as "the white warfare of the south". It's a telling turn of phrase that sums up travelling conditions at the bottom of the planet in the early 20th century, where every day involved a mortal roll of the dice, even before things started to go wrong.



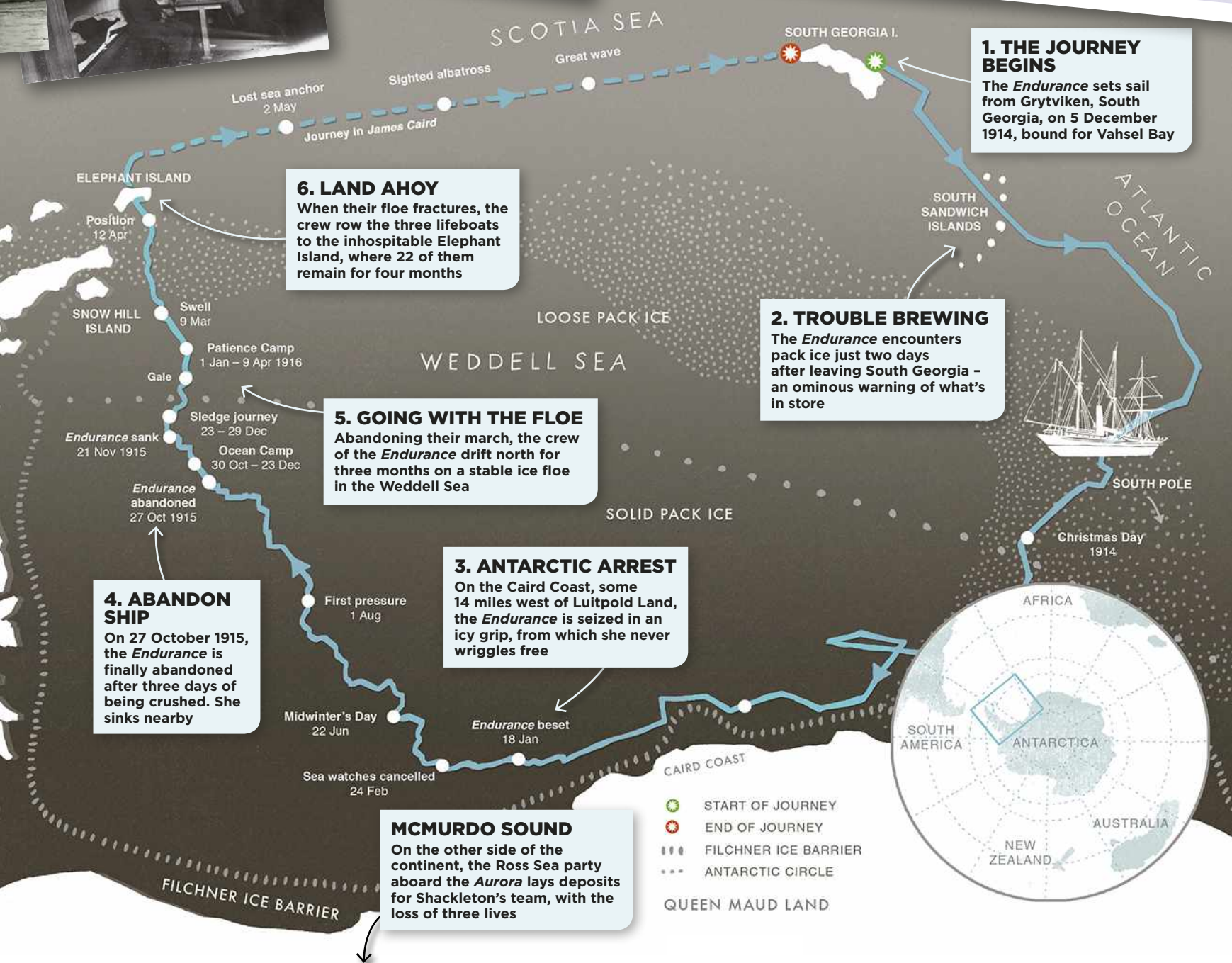
N.B. While we've taken care to make this map as accurate as possible, it won't get you to the Antarctic. You'll probably want to buy a better one for that. And a scarf.



WALKIES
The *Endurance* crew take the expedition dogs for some exercise



RESCUE MISSION
A waddle of penguins at Point Wild, Elephant Island, where Shackleton's men were rescued in 1916. The site is marked by a bust of Luis Pardo, captain of the steam tug that found them



10 dreadful decisions

Using the benefit of hindsight, we look at ten of the worst ideas ever, the people responsible and the after effects

TURNING DOWN THE BEATLES

1962 Despite having sold over a billion units worldwide (according to EMI Records) - The Beatles' musical journey nearly ended before it began, when the Fab Four were turned down by no

less than five record companies. Columbia, Pye, Philips, Oriole and Decca all declined to sign the group, with Decca's Dick Rowe reportedly declaring "guitar groups are on the way out". How wrong he was.



SCRIMPING ON LIFEBOATS

1912 Dubbed the 'unsinkable ship', RMS *Titanic* boasted every luxury - from lavish staterooms and five-star dining, to a pool and gymnasium.

What the ship lacked, however, was lifeboats. Despite initial designs allowing for 64 lifeboats (enough for 3,547 people), the final plans only allowed for 20, (enough to save 1,178), so that the deck would look less cluttered.

In fact, just 705 of the 2,207 on board survived the sinking on 15 April.



HANDING POWER TO HITLER

1933 Working under the mistaken belief that Hitler would be easy to control and manipulate, Germany's president, Paul von Hindenburg, appointed the Nazi leader chancellor of a coalition government. Hitler quickly secured dictatorial powers, combining the positions of chancellor and president into that of Führer - the one supreme leader of Germany.

INVITING THE SAXON WARRIORS

AD449 When Vortigern, King of the Britons, granted land to Saxon rulers Hengist and Horsa in return for the use of their mercenary might against the Picts (tribes living in northern and eastern Scotland), his plan is thought to have backfired somewhat.

Instead of returning home to their lands in Germania (an area in what is now central Europe), the pair are said to have taken advantage of the lack of military force in Britain and used their armies to revolt against Vortigern.

IGNORING THE IDES OF MARCH

44BC Dismissing the warnings of a seer that he would be murdered on the Ides of March (15 March), Julius Caesar made his way to the Theatre of Pompey in Rome where he was killed at a meeting of the senate. Up to 60 conspirators, including Brutus and Cassius, were involved in the murder. In Shakespeare's famous play, Caesar utters the dying words "Et tu, Brute?" as he realises his friend's betrayal.





INVADING RUSSIA

1812 Napoleon's long march to invade Moscow saw thousands of his men die from starvation, disease, exhaustion and fighting. As the French forces arrived, a fire broke out in the city, and Napoleon was forced to retreat into the bitter cold. His rash decision to invade saw the virtual annihilation of his 600,000-strong army and, arguably, led to the fall of Paris to a coalition of Russian, Austrian and Prussian forces in 1814.



BRINGING RABBITS TO AUSTRALIA

1859 The first European rabbits were brought to Australia by early settlers as a source of meat. But it's in 1859 that the country's bunny problems began in earnest, when Thomas Austin, from

Somerset, England, released 24 rabbits at his property in Victoria. Two dozen rabbits soon became millions, leading to the widespread destruction of many plants. A recent estimate put the total damage caused at over \$200 million.



SAYING GOODBYE TO GOOGLE

1999 The brainchild of Stanford University PhD students Larry Page and Sergey Brin, internet search engine Google now receives more than 5.9 billion hits per day and is worth around \$382.8 billion. But in 1999, when Page and Brin offered to sell the company to Excite (better known today as Ask.com) for \$1 million, they were turned down. Even after the pair dropped the price to a paltry \$750,000, Excite failed to bite.

LOSING THE RIGHTS TO STAR WARS

1973 After being turned down by both United Artists and Universal Pictures, George Lucas's idea for *Star Wars* was taken up by 20th Century Fox in 1973, who agreed to pay him \$150,000 to write and direct the film. Ahead of filming in 1976, Lucas shrewdly renegotiated his deal, agreeing to take a pay cut in return for sole rights to sequels and merchandising. Lucas is now worth more than \$4.2 billion. Strong in him the force was.



GOING 'OVER THE TOP'


1916 On 1 July 1916, 11 British divisions walked towards German lines at the Somme, beginning what became the bloodiest battle of WWI. By the end of that first day, 20,000 British soldiers were dead and 40,000 injured.

JOIN THE DEBATE

**What did we miss?
What do you think was
the worst idea ever?**

 @HistoryRevRag
#badmove

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 editor@history
revealed.com



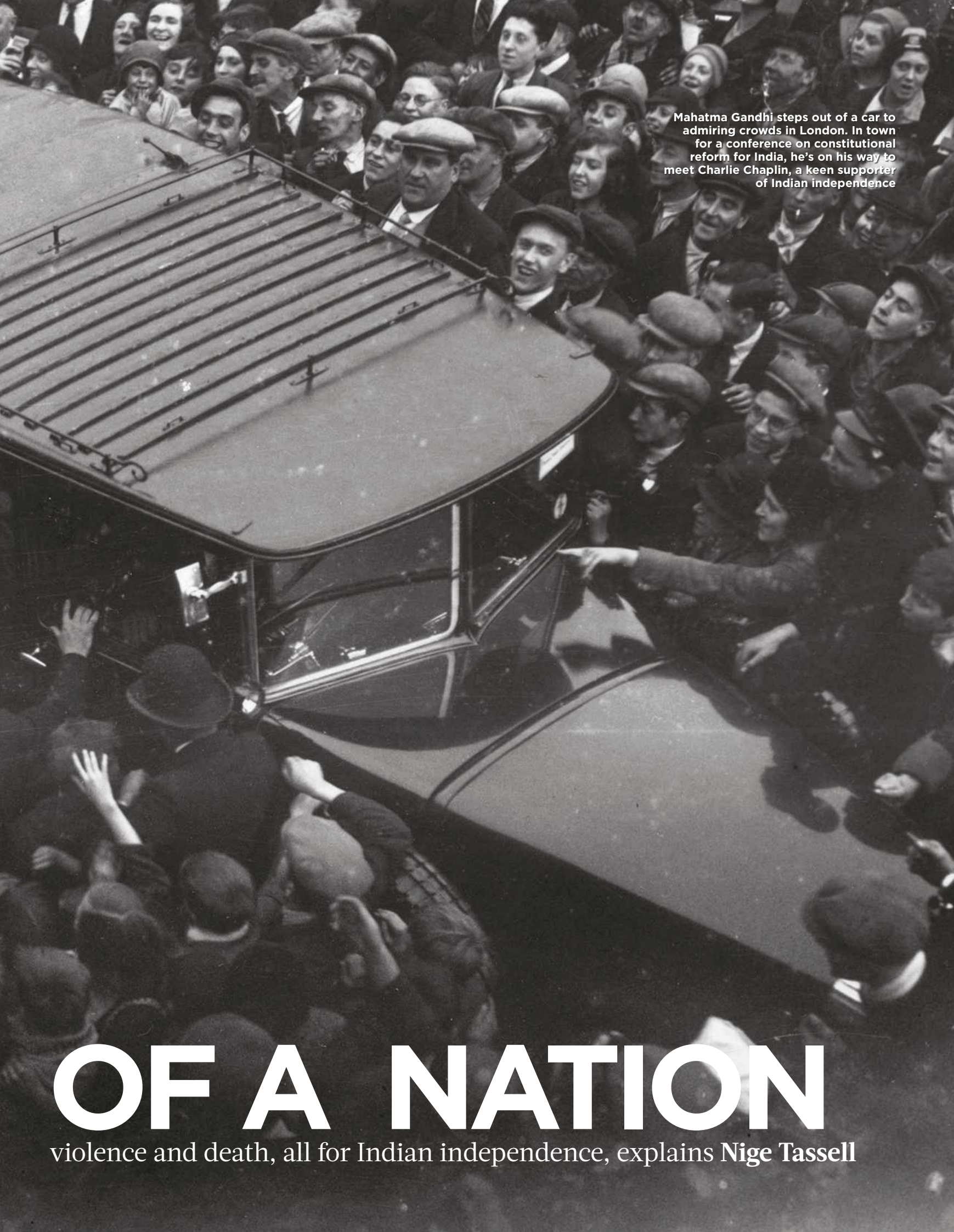
THE HISTORY MAKERS
GANDHI



GANDHI: SPIRIT

The Mahatma's doctrine of peaceful protest saw him face prison time,

GETTY X2



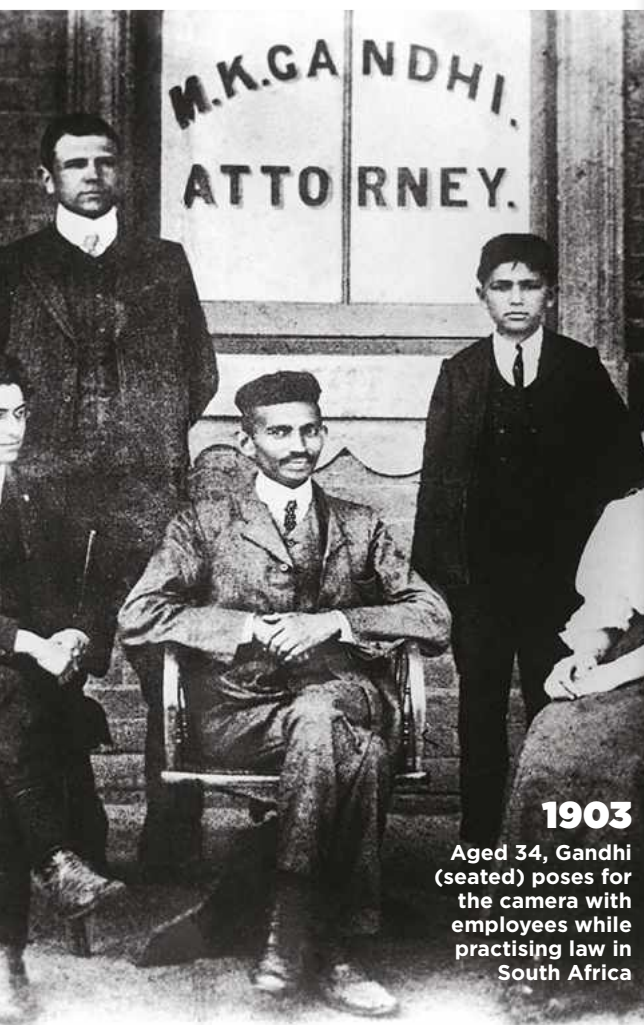
Mahatma Gandhi steps out of a car to
admiring crowds in London. In town
for a conference on constitutional
reform for India, he's on his way to
meet Charlie Chaplin, a keen supporter
of Indian independence

OF A NATION

violence and death, all for Indian independence, explains Nige Tassell



THE HISTORY MAKERS GANDHI



1903

Aged 34, Gandhi (seated) poses for the camera with employees while practising law in South Africa

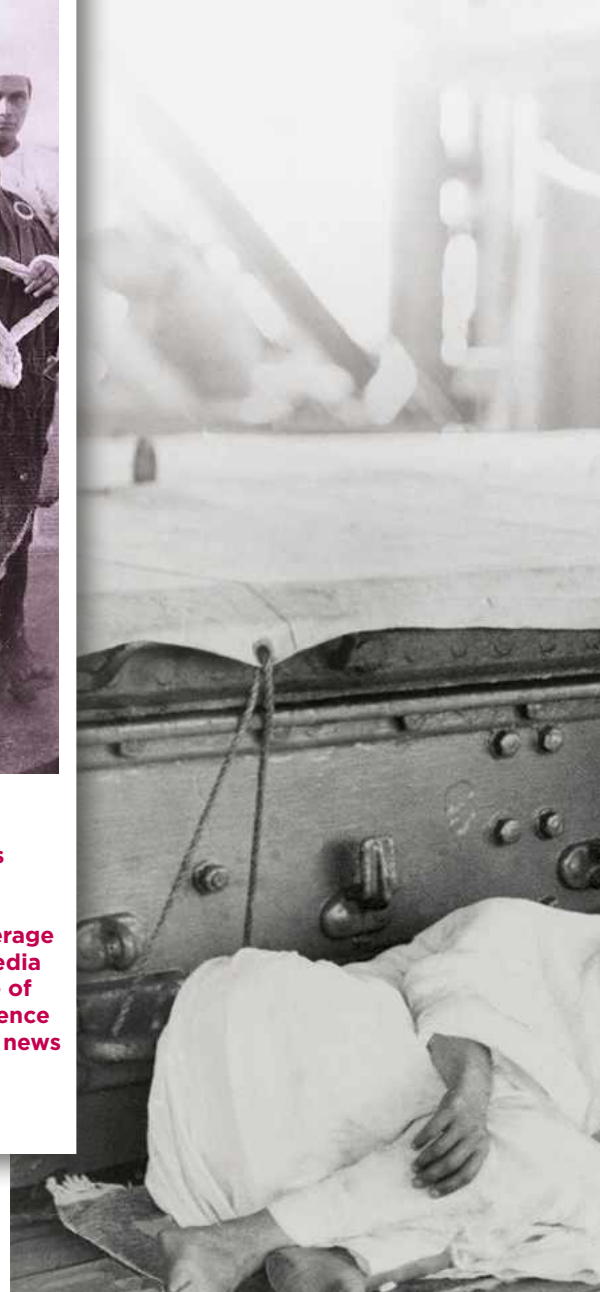


1930 THE SALT MARCH

Gandhi leads a 24-day, 240-mile march against the British-imposed salt tax, resulting in non-violent civil disobedience on a massive scale.

The Salt March puts Gandhi – and 60,000 others – under arrest,

but the point has been well and truly made, with widespread coverage in the world's media putting the issue of Indian independence at the top of the news agenda, steered by the publicity-savvy Mahatma.



Bespectacled, dressed simply in traditional Indian attire and with a pocket watch hanging from his waist, it was an unlikely folk hero who marched out that March morning in 1930. This 60-year-old nonetheless epitomised purpose and intent. Despite his thin, wiry physique – the product of both a frugal vegetarian diet and a tendency to undertake long fasts as a means of protest – this curious figure flew off at a swift pace, his strides eating up the dry Gujarat landscape, kicking up dust with every step of his sandalled feet. He was known as Mahatma Gandhi, a man who, as confirmed by the tens of thousands of supporters saluting him along his way, carried the destiny of a nation on his modest shoulders.

Accompanied by 78 carefully picked supporters, this was the first day of what became known as the Salt March, a 24-day-long odyssey from Gandhi's home near Ahmedabad

to the coastal town of Dandi, 240 miles away. The march was the most symbolic gesture yet of Gandhi's principle of Satyagraha, a commitment to non-violent resistance against British colonial rule in India. Although the march was outwardly a direct protest against the tax levied by the British on the purchase of salt, it bore a much deeper resonance than a simple single-issue campaign. And Gandhi's supporters knew this; the march gathered huge numbers of supporters along its route. In each village they passed through, the marchers – with Gandhi invariably setting the pace at the front – were greeted by a cacophony of drums and cheers. The mood was simultaneously both celebratory and serious.

At journey's end on the Arabian Sea coastline, Gandhi put the principle of civil disobedience into practice. With the preparation of salt illegal under the repressive Salt Law, he grabbed a handful of mud. "With this salt," he declared,

"I am shaking the foundations of the Empire." Then, by boiling the mud in seawater to make salt, he implored his followers to do likewise. And they did, resulting in 60,000 Indians being arrested before the end of the year. The British authorities had clearly been rattled by this slight, fragile man of unremarkable origins.

A BRITISH SUBJECT

Born in 1869 in the eastern coastal city of Porbandar, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (the name 'Mahatma', meaning 'venerable', 'Great Soul', would be conferred on him later) wasn't the greatest scholar, but he did travel to Britain at the age of 18 to train to become a barrister. In 1891, Gandhi returned to India where he set up an unsuccessful law practice before accepting an offer to work as a legal representative for a Muslim Indian trade organisation in the South African capital of Pretoria.

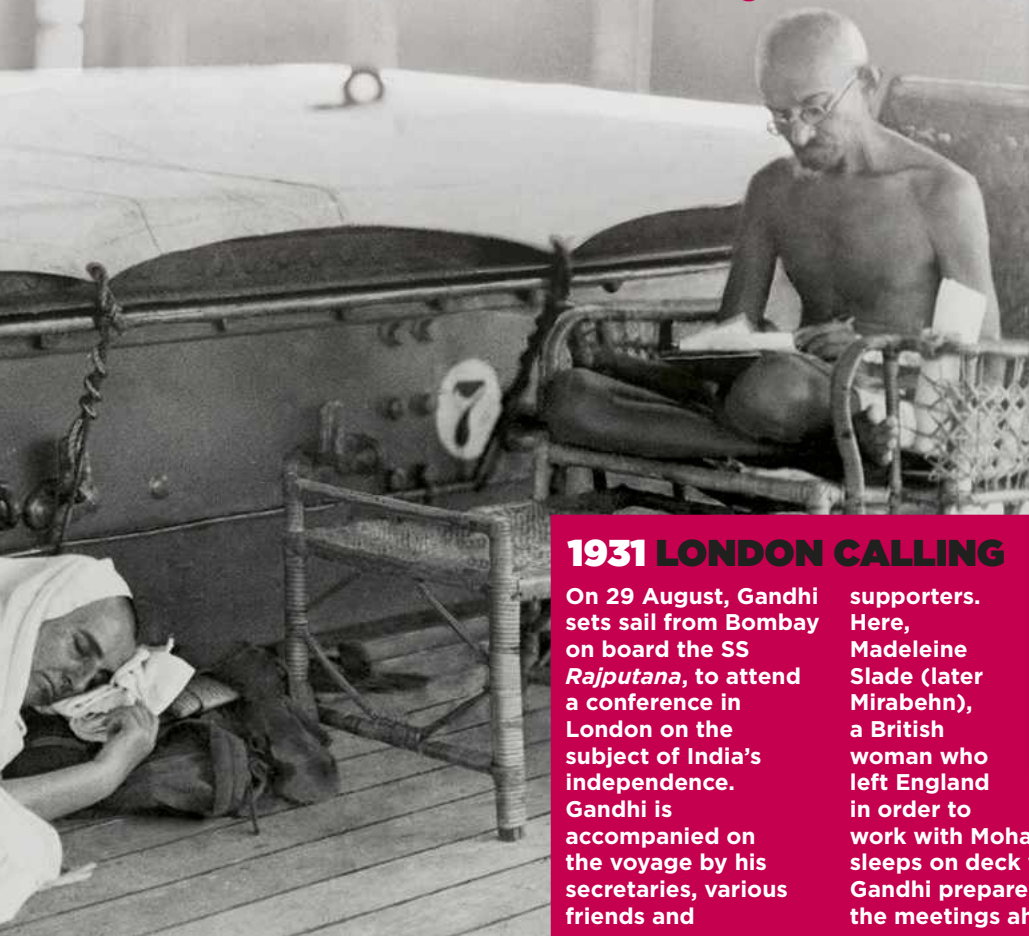
Gandhi had retained a sense of duty to the British Empire and, during the Boer War of 1899-1902, commanded a group of Indian ambulance drivers where his bravery led him, and 37 of his compatriots, to receive the British Empire War Medal. But, in 1906, a massacre of Zulu forces by the British Army – known as the

NELSON MANDELA

"He exhorted morality when science, technology and the capitalist order had made it redundant..."



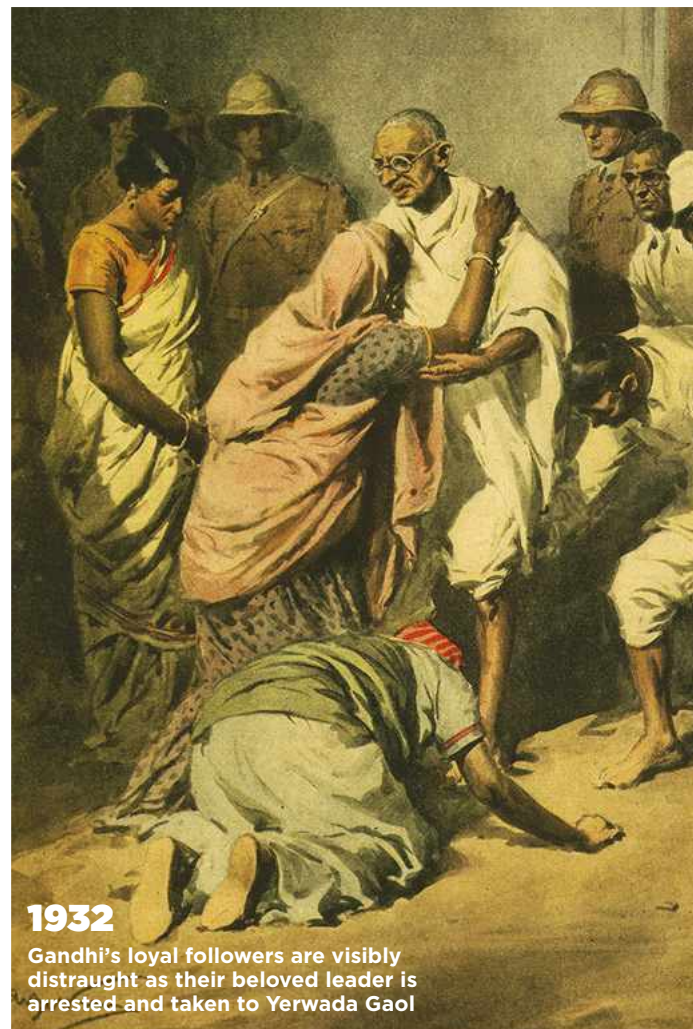
**“I deny being a visionary.
I do not accept the claim of
saintliness. I am of the Earth...
I am prone to as many
weaknesses as you are”**



1931 LONDON CALLING

On 29 August, Gandhi sets sail from Bombay on board the SS *Rajputana*, to attend a conference in London on the subject of India's independence. Gandhi is accompanied on the voyage by his secretaries, various friends and

supporters. Here, Madeleine Slade (later Mirabehn), a British woman who left England in order to work with Mohandas, sleeps on deck while Gandhi prepares for the meetings ahead.



1932

Gandhi's loyal followers are visibly distraught as their beloved leader is arrested and taken to Yerwada Gaol

BARACK OBAMA

“I might not be standing before you today, as President of the United States, had it not been for Gandhi and the message he shared...”



Bambata Rebellion – forced Gandhi to strongly question his ties to the colonial power.

Previously too shy to speak effectively in public, Gandhi would blossom during his 21 years in South Africa, honing his communication, negotiation and political skills. It would also be where Gandhi would experience racial discrimination first-hand. On one occasion, he was ejected from a train for not relinquishing his first-class seat despite being in possession of a valid ticket. Another time, he was assaulted by the driver of a stagecoach for not conceding his place to a European passenger.

These episodes crystallised Gandhi's thoughts about colonialism. Suitably politicised, he fought the corner of Indian nationals in South Africa who were denied the vote, in the

process founding the Natal Indian Congress, an organisation aimed at uniting and politically mobilising the ex-pat community.

When he returned permanently to India in 1915, Gandhi's position as an Indian nationalist of international standing was undeniable and he quickly established himself in the cut and thrust of Indian politics. After the horrific carnage of the Amritsar Massacre, which saw the murder of at least 379 unarmed demonstrators at the Jallianwala Bagh city park by British and Gurkha troops, Gandhi assumed the leadership of the Congress Party in 1921, eager to unify Hindu and Muslim communities in their collective quest for the country's independence. Although tension between Hindus and Muslims ensured that the 1920s was a decade pockmarked by widespread religious rioting, Gandhi – born a

Hindu – was popular among both camps. For him, a multicultural, multi-religious base was vital in supplying impenetrable, country-wide opposition to imperialist rule.

Gandhi also believed that non-violent civil disobedience was the way to destabilise the British Raj, and advocated a mass boycott of British-made goods, along with calling for Indian nationals to remove themselves from positions in the civil service and the police force. Gandhi's campaign received widespread support, but he was soon arrested for sedition and sentenced to six years' imprisonment – although ill health meant he was released after serving two.

ACHIEVING INDEPENDENCE

Following his detention, Gandhi set about unifying the pro-independence movement, in the process moderating the views of more impatient activists like future prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. In December 1928, Gandhi issued the British authorities an ultimatum: grant India dominion status within a year or be prepared for a fresh campaign of civil disobedience. With no British response, the Indian flag was raised in Lahore the following December, while 26 January was designated Independence Day.

This new wave of non-cooperation took the final day of the 1930 Salt March as its defining moment, an event beamed across the world on newsreels. With such actions visibly

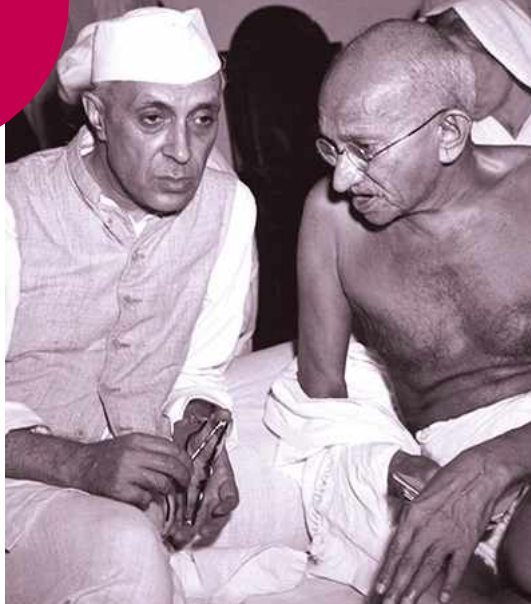


THE HISTORY MAKERS GANDHI



1933

In his sixties, Gandhi fasts to protest against British rule, after his release from prison in Poona, India



1942 QUIT INDIA

The campaign that ultimately leads – albeit against Gandhi's deeply held principle of religious unity – to the partitioning of India into two separate nations. The movement is launched on 8 August and the following day, Gandhi and other leaders of

the Indian National Congress are arrested by the British government. This move leads to a number of non-violent demonstrations across the country. Most of the disorder is suppressed by the time Gandhi is released from prison in 1944.



1947

Two Muslim Indians carry black pennants demonstrating against the partition of India and Pakistan

< detrimental to their rule, the British entered into negotiations with Gandhi. The result was an agreement that allowed the release of all Indian political prisoners in return for the end of civil disobedience. Soon after, however, the British government hardened its stance towards Indian nationalism. Thousands of arrests were made, with Gandhi himself becoming no stranger to the police cell.

Arrests, imprisonments and fasts were regular features of his life during the 1930s. When World War II broke out at the end of the decade, Gandhi called for India to refuse to line up alongside British troops, citing the hypocrisy of fighting for democracy halfway across the world when the Indian people were denied democracy on their own doorstep. In 1942, the British offered a programme of staggered devolution in return for increased cooperation with the war effort. With the terms of the offer not fixed to any specific timeframe, Gandhi rejected it, describing it as “a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank”. The offer turned out to be counter-productive; it intensified Indian efforts to force a British withdrawal, giving rise to the Quit India movement.

Quit India – the most conspicuous, most unambiguous campaign targeting the end of

British rule – saw open resistance right across the country, from peasants' rebellions to parallel regional governments being formed. Gandhi was imprisoned for two more years, during which time both his wife and his personal secretary passed away. But when he came out of prison in 1944, it wasn't just his personal life that had changed. India's political landscape was also very different, with calls for a separate Muslim state now very high on the Indian independence agenda.

When the British finally began their withdrawal in 1947, the design wasn't for the single, multi-religion independent India that Gandhi dreamed of. The Indian Independence Act effectively split the country into two along religious lines in what became known as ‘partition’, with a new state, the Dominion of Pakistan, effectively being a Muslim territory while the Union of India broadly became home to Hindus and Sikhs.

Partition shattered Gandhi's dream of peaceful unity for India. In these new border areas, many millions of people were forced to relocate according to their religion and an

estimated 500,000 were killed as religious factionalism broke out.

Further proof that Gandhi's non-violent principles had turned to dust came on the afternoon of 30 January 1948. Aged 78 and on his way to prayer with his nieces, Gandhi was shot three times at point-blank range by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist opposed to the Mahatma's tolerance of Muslims.

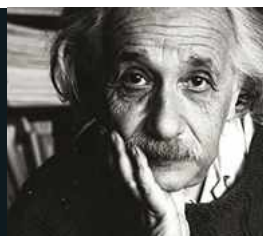
LAY TO REST

The funeral took place almost exactly 24 hours later. The procession took five hours to travel three and a half miles through New Delhi, and was witnessed by an estimated one million mourners. Twenty-two months later, Godse – along with co-conspirator Narayan Apte – was hanged for the crime, despite Prime Minister Nehru's wishes that the sentence be reduced, as such an act of capital punishment would be in direct contravention of Gandhian principles.

Gandhi had never flinched from the prospect of being killed for his cause; he had a calm bravery that has echoed in the words of many freedom fighters since, including the testimony of Nelson Mandela at his trial in 1964. It wasn't ironic that the pacifist Gandhi was killed at the hand of a gunman; it was a fate that he himself expected. But in the face of such a threat, he showed immeasurable courage and defiance. His words back on that beach in Dandi at the end of the Salt March were both inspiring and prophetic: “only those prepared for jail-going and for receiving bullets should accompany me”. Gandhi was always prepared. ☉

ALBERT EINSTEIN

“I believe that Gandhi's views were the most enlightened of all the political men in our time. We should strive to do things in his spirit”





**“Only those
prepared for
jail-going and
for receiving
bullets **should
accompany me**”**

Mourners gather around
Gandhi's body to pay
their last respects

1948 ASSASSINATION

On 30 January 1948, in the garden of his residence, Birla House – as he is on his way to a prayer meeting with his grandnieces – Gandhi is shot three times at point-blank range. His assassin, Hindu

nationalist Nathuram Godse, feels that Gandhi has betrayed the Hindu cause.

On 31 January in New Delhi over a million people line the five-and-a-half mile route of Gandhi's funeral procession.



IN PICTURES
THE OSCARS



1954

THE MAIN ATTRACTION

A crowd of fans gather to watch the A-listers arrive for the 26th Academy Awards. In 1954, an estimated 43 million TV viewers tuned in to watch the glitzy event. Nowadays, global viewing figures are estimated in the hundreds of millions.

THE GLAMOUR...

Hollywood's A-list has always been drawn to the Academy Awards, a night when actors become icons

1955

AMAZING GRACE

The golden gal of cinema, Grace Kelly is named best actress for *The Country Girl*. The icon soon after marries Prince Rainier III of Monaco, becoming a princess. The forthcoming *Grace Of Monaco* biopic tells her story.



2007 SAY CHEESE, CLINT!

At the 79th Academy Awards, star-struck host Ellen DeGeneres asks Steven Spielberg to take a snap of her with Clint Eastwood. She then puts it on her MySpace page.

STARRY STARRY NIGHT

Since 1929, the Academy Awards® (affectionately known as the Oscars®) have honoured the silver screen's brightest and best. Style, tears and very long speeches are guaranteed...

GETTY, ©AMPAS®



1962

MAMMA MIA

Screen siren Sophia Loren bags an Oscar for her matriarchal role in *Two Women*. It's the first time the best actress award goes to a performer in a foreign-language film.

1961

THE SHOW MUST GO ON

Elizabeth Taylor's fourth husband, Eddie Fisher, helps her to the stage to collect the best-actress statuette for *Butterfield 8*. Earlier that night she'd collapsed, six weeks on from the emergency tracheotomy that had interrupted the filming of *Cleopatra*.





FOR THE
VICTORS,
HOLDING ONE
OF THE GOLDEN
STATUES IS THE
ACHIEVEMENT
OF A LIFETIME

1952

HERE'S LOOKING
AT YOU, KID

Best-actor winner
Humphrey Bogart takes
a moment to reflect on
his achievement in the
midst of the party
atmosphere. The Oscars
have been a dry affair in
recent years, but on
Bogie's table they're
clearly indulging!

THE DRAMA...

Politics and scandal have both made their mark on the story of the Academy Awards...



2003 FOR PEACE'S SAKE

On winning best documentary with *Bowling for Columbine* at the 75th Academy Awards, Michael Moore uses his acceptance speech to voice his objection to the recently declared Iraq war. His proclamation, "Shame on you Mr Bush", is met with boos from Hollywood's elite.



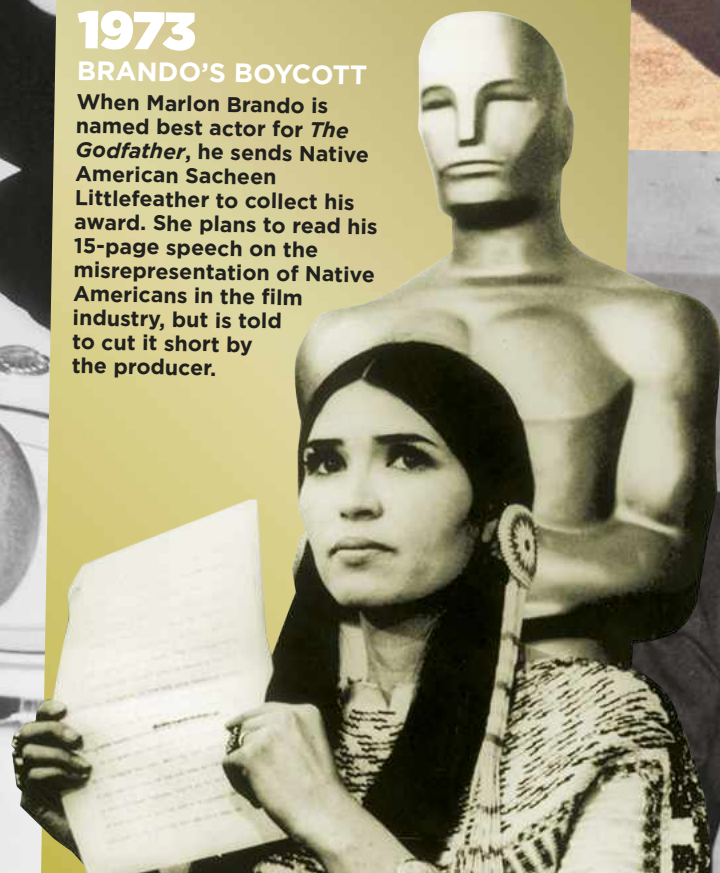
1974 QUICK AS A FLASH

Just as David Niven is set to announce Elizabeth Taylor as presenter of best picture, a streaker darts across the stage. Niven quips: "The only laugh that man will ever get in his life is by stripping off and showing his shortcomings."

1973

BRANDO'S BOYCOTT

When Marlon Brando is named best actor for *The Godfather*, he sends Native American Sacheen Littlefeather to collect his award. She plans to read his 15-page speech on the misrepresentation of Native Americans in the film industry, but is told to cut it short by the producer.



1997 SHOW ME THE OSCAR!

Cuba Gooding Jr. poses for the camera after taking best supporting actor for his role in *Jerry Maguire*. His hugely enthusiastic speech goes down as one of the most endearing celebrations in the awards' history.



1945 WORLD AT WAR

Best actor Bing Crosby and actress Ingrid Bergman, celebrate in subdued style at these wartime awards. The whole ceremony is stripped back: the Oscar statuettes are made from painted plaster, fashion is understated and even one of the lightbulbs is left bare.



IN PICTURES THE OSCARS



1978

STAR AWARDS

Mark Hamill and C-3PO make guest appearances at the 50th Academy Awards to present two special Oscars for sound. The first goes to *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* and the second to their own *Star Wars*.



1979

TRUE GRIT

Cancer-stricken but stoic as ever, John Wayne presents the best picture Oscar just two months before he passes away. The audience gives the respected actor a warm applause, as if saying goodbye.

THE GLORY...

When a winner's name is called out, their life changes. Who can blame them if they get a little overexcited?



1940 BREAKTHROUGH MOMENT

Hattie McDaniel isn't the only one smiling when she wins best supporting actress for her role in *Gone with the Wind* - she is the first African-American ever to be awarded an Oscar.



1999 SOB STORY

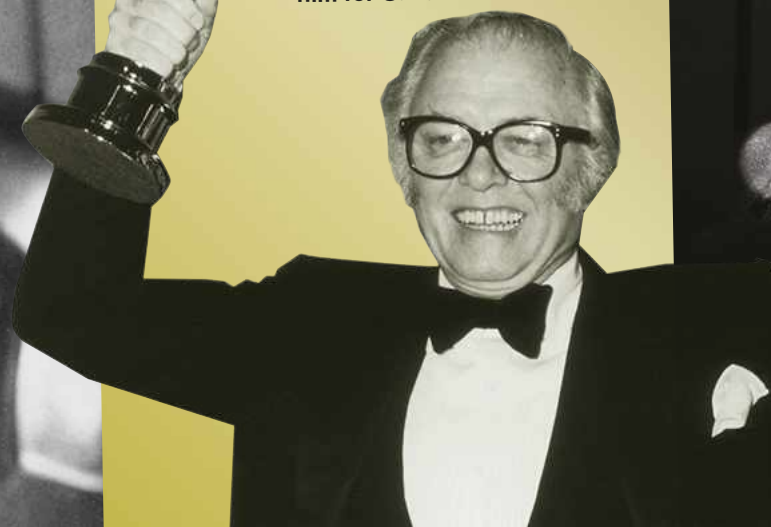
In one of the most tearful Oscar speeches ever, best-actress winner Gwyneth Paltrow breaks down as she thanks the Academy, her director, co-stars, fellow nominees, agent and what seems like every member of her family.



1983

TWICE AS NICE

Richard Attenborough is elated to win best director *and* best film for *Gandhi*.



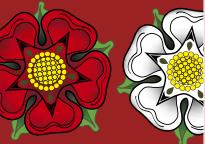
THE MOST REVERED OF ALL FILM
ACCOLADES, THE OSCAR HAS ALWAYS
BEEN ABLE TO REDUCE HOLLYWOOD'S
BIGGEST NAMES TO TEARS



1954
MOMENT OF
EMOTION

Picking up her first-and-only best-actress Oscar, for her performance in *Roman Holiday*, a 24-year-old Audrey Hepburn reins in tears of joy.

GETTY X4, PRESS ASSOCIATION X2, ©AMPAS®



The biggest, bloodiest battle ever fought on English soil?

Julian Humphrys explores the **Battle of Towton**, a brutal clash between the armies of Lancaster and York that saw thousands fight, and die, in howling winds and driving snow

Some battles shocked even contemporaries by the intensity with which they were fought. Towton was such a battle. Regional hatreds and family vendettas ensured it was fought with a ferocity that, together with the large size of the armies involved, made it one of the bloodiest battles on English soil.

The Lancastrians must have felt confident of victory as they

bellowed insults at their Yorkist opponents on the bitterly cold Palm Sunday morning in 1461. They had already beaten their enemies at Wakefield and St Albans, occupied a strong position, had the advantage of numbers and, in their minds at least, were fighting for the rightful King of England.

Like many battles of the period the fighting began with an archery duel as Lancastrian longbowmen responded to a single volley of Yorkist arrows by

shooting thousands of their own arrows across the shallow valley that separated the two armies. But with a strong wind blowing bitter snow into their faces, the Lancastrians couldn't see that their arrows were falling harmlessly short. When the Lancastrians had used up all their arrows, the commander of the Yorkist vanguard, Lord Fauconberg, seized his opportunity. Tudor historian Edward Hall later commented: "The Lord Fauconberg marched

KEY FACTS

Date: 29 March 1461

Location: North Yorkshire

Terrain: Open field

Forces: Lancastrians 25,000; Yorkists c20,000

Duration: c10 hours

Outcome: Decisive victory for Yorkists

Casualties: Unknown but extremely heavy

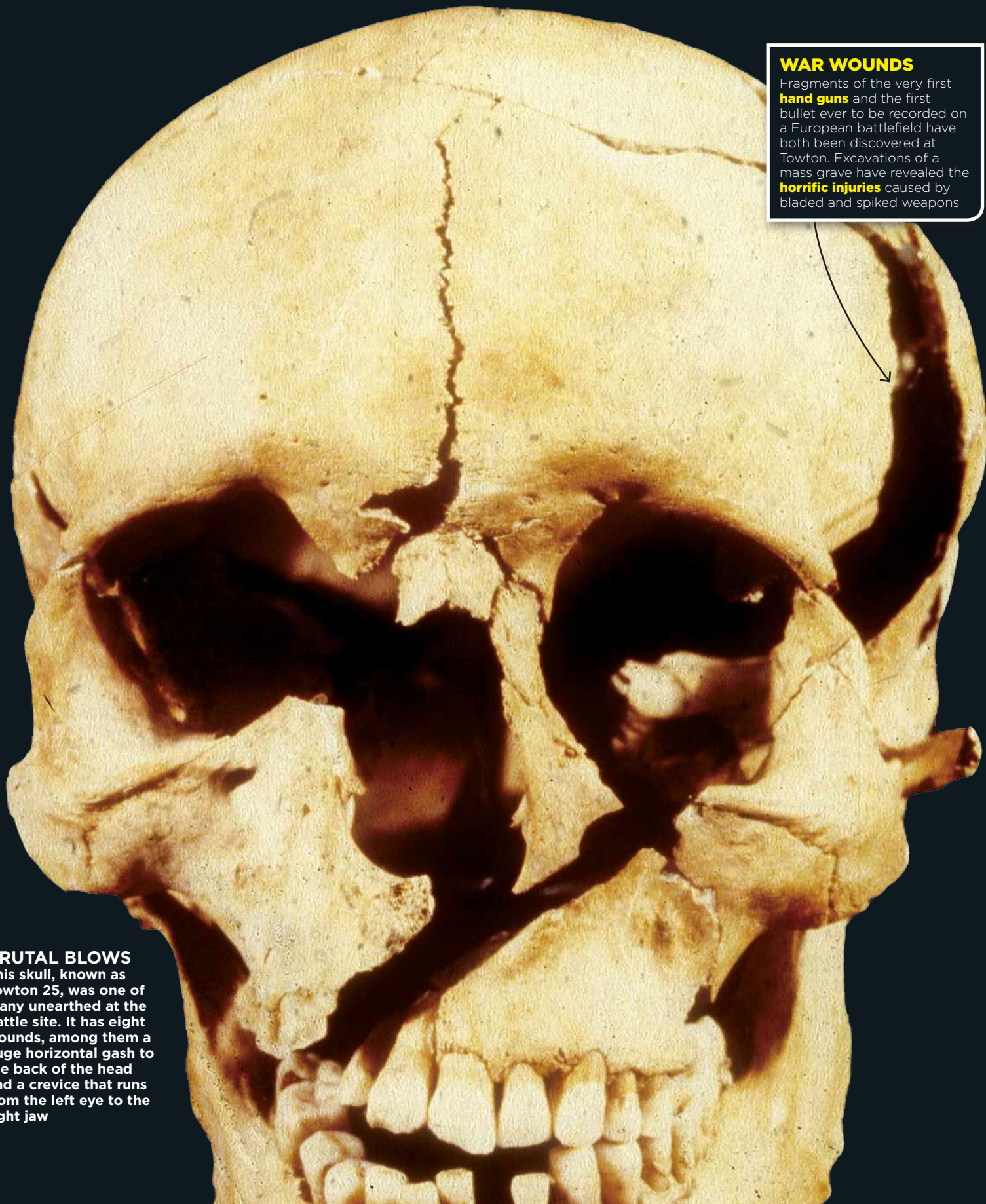
Lancastrians were cut down as they struggled to cross the river, staining it **red with blood**

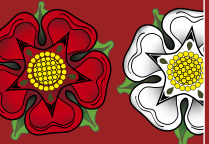
WAR WOUNDS

Fragments of the very first **hand guns** and the first bullet ever to be recorded on a European battlefield have both been discovered at Towton. Excavations of a mass grave have revealed the **horrific injuries** caused by bladed and spiked weapons

BRUTAL BLOWS

This skull, known as Towton 25, was one of many unearthed at the battle site. It has eight wounds, among them a huge horizontal gash to the back of the head and a crevice that runs from the left eye to the right jaw





forward with his archers, who not only shot their own whole sheaves [of arrows], but also gathered the arrows of their enemies, and let a great part of them fly against their own masters..."

With thousands of arrows now falling on their men and casualties mounting by the minute, the Lancastrian commanders had little option but to order an advance. The massed ranks of Lancastrians left their defensive position and headed off into the blizzard shouting "King Henry! King Henry!" The Yorkist line initially gave ground as the Lancastrians crashed into them but Edward IV's personal leadership proved crucial. Whereas Henry VI had been packed off to the safety of York, the tall figure of Edward could be seen fighting in the front line, encouraging his men.

The Yorkist line held and the battle developed into a long, vicious, hand-to-hand struggle with men laying about each other with swords, maces and polearms. Some accounts claim the battle lasted 10 hours, but this may have included earlier fighting at Ferrybridge. In any event, no one in armour could have fought for that long without a number of breaks.

The deadlock was finally broken when reinforcements turned the tide in the Yorkists' favour. Faced with these fresh troops the Lancastrian line slowly began to crumble. Many Lancastrians fought on, either because they were unaware of what was happening or because the crush meant they had nowhere to go, but the trickle of fugitives eventually became a flood and the Lancastrian line broke.

Edward had ordered his troops to take no prisoners and, pursued by Yorkist horsemen, many Lancastrians clambered down the steep slopes of the valley, only to be cut down as they struggled to cross the river, staining it red with blood. Others slipped in the water and were trampled underfoot. Contemporary claims that 28,000 men died that day are almost certainly an exaggeration, but Towton was highly unusual in terms of the intensity of the fighting and the number of casualties suffered. 📍

21

The area in square miles that bodies from the fighting were reported to have been found in

BATTLE SCARS

Tudor historian Edward Hall estimated that the combined strength of the two armies was 100,000. This would have been about 15 per cent of England's adult male population, but is almost certainly an exaggeration



THE FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL
Soldiers struggle in the waters of Cock Beck at the Battle of Towton

THE BUILD-UP TO THE BATTLE

The Battle of Towton was the bloody culmination of a series of military engagements in the early part of the Wars of the Roses...

In July 1460, Richard of York captured King Henry VI at the Battle of Northampton and claimed the throne of England. Most nobles balked at the idea of setting aside an anointed monarch, so a compromise was reached which saw Henry remain as king, with Richard as his heir.

However, Henry's wife, Margaret of Anjou, refused to countenance the disinheritance of her own son and raised a northern army to fight for the Lancastrian cause. In December 1460, Richard of York was defeated and killed at Wakefield leaving

his teenage son Edward as leader of the Yorkist faction.

Having stuck the severed heads of York and his son, the Earl of Rutland, on Mickelgate Bar in the city of York, Margaret's forces headed to London where they defeated a Yorkist army at St Albans and recaptured Henry. But the capital refused to open its gates to what it saw as a horde of savage northerners. The Lancastrians fell back north, pursued by Edward, who had been declared King Edward IV by his supporters.

By 27 March, the Yorkists had reached Pontefract. Their next

objective was York but the next day they were delayed by a Lancastrian force at Ferrybridge.

The Lancastrian group was eventually outflanked but their dogged resistance gave the main Lancastrian army time to occupy a strong position on a plateau near Towton with their left flank protected by marshland and their right by the steep slopes of the Cock Valley.

On 29 March, the two armies prepared to do battle. The Lancastrians had perhaps 25,000 men; the Yorkists somewhat fewer although part of their army had not yet arrived on the battlefield.

WARS OF THE ROSES

The Wars of the Roses were fought between supporters of the houses of Lancaster and York, two rival branches of the royal family. The wars were initially caused by the inadequacies of the Lancastrian Henry VI as a ruler and the ambitions of Richard of York, who demanded the leading role in government and then the throne itself.

The situation was frequently exacerbated

by bitter family rivalries among the wider nobility. Eventually, Henry Tudor, a Lancastrian claimant, defeated the Yorkist King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 and united the two houses by marrying Edward IV's eldest daughter, Elizabeth.



FIRST TUDORS
The marriage of Elizabeth of York and Henry VII in 1486 united the houses of York and Lancaster and began the Tudor dynasty

THE FIGHTERS

Kings, nobles and commoners from all over England fought at the Battle of Towton, a bloody clash between the north and the south

Nobles and knights with retinues of well-trained and well-equipped men-at-arms formed the backbone of both armies at Towton. Both sides bolstered their forces through local levies, notably through Commissions of Array, an ancient way of compelling communities to provide able-bodied men for military service in times of national emergency. The men who fought were drawn from all across the country. Many Lancastrian soldiers came from the north of England, while the Yorkists drew the bulk of their forces from the Midlands, the South East and East Anglia. Indeed, some contemporary chroniclers described the battle not as Lancastrians against Yorkists, but as northerners against southerners.

DEFEATED
The Lancastrian army flees the battlefield pursued by the victorious Yorkists



LOSS OF LIFE

Some contemporaries estimated that around **28,000 men were killed** at Towton. Although almost certainly an **exaggeration**, losses at the battle were considered unusually high

WEAPONRY

Around **750,000 arrows** are thought to have been brought to the battle by both armies

THE MAIN PLAYERS

THE YORKISTS

Edward IV

King of England

The eldest son of Richard of York, 18-year-old Edward was an imposing figure, an inspiring leader and an able soldier.



Richard Neville

Earl of Warwick

The most powerful noble in the kingdom and a key Yorkist supporter. Known as 'the Kingmaker' for his role in helping Edward IV to the throne, Warwick later turned against him and was killed at the Battle of Barnet in 1471.



William Neville

Lord Fauconberg

A veteran of the Hundred Years War, Lord Fauconberg was an elderly man in 1461 but still a wily soldier. He commanded the Yorkist vanguard at Towton. Died in 1463.

THE LANCASTRIANS

Henry VI

King of England

The last Lancastrian ruler of England was put to death in 1471 while a prisoner in the Tower of London.



Henry Beaufort

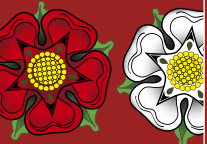
3rd Duke of Somerset

Battlefield commander at Towton. His father was killed by the Yorkists at St Albans in 1455. Somerset survived the battle but was executed in 1464.

Henry Percy

3rd Earl of Northumberland

A powerful northern magnate and a bitter enemy of the Nevilles. He was killed at Towton.



WEAPONRY AND ARMOUR:

Most soldiers brought their own weapons with them on campaign, although archers were issued with supplies of arrows. Hand-to-hand weapons ranged from polearms to swords and axes.

Full plate armour was expensive and only the wealthy could afford it. Others had to equip themselves with whatever they could lay their hands on – perhaps just a helmet and a padded jack.



LONGBOW

Normally made of yew with a hemp bowstring. A devastating weapon against poorly-armoured troops. A skilled bowmen could shoot at least 10 arrows a minute with a maximum range of c275 metres



BUCKLER AND SWORD

A small shield measuring 15-45cm in diameter that was gripped in the fist. Used to deflect an opponents's weapon and protect the sword hand

BILL

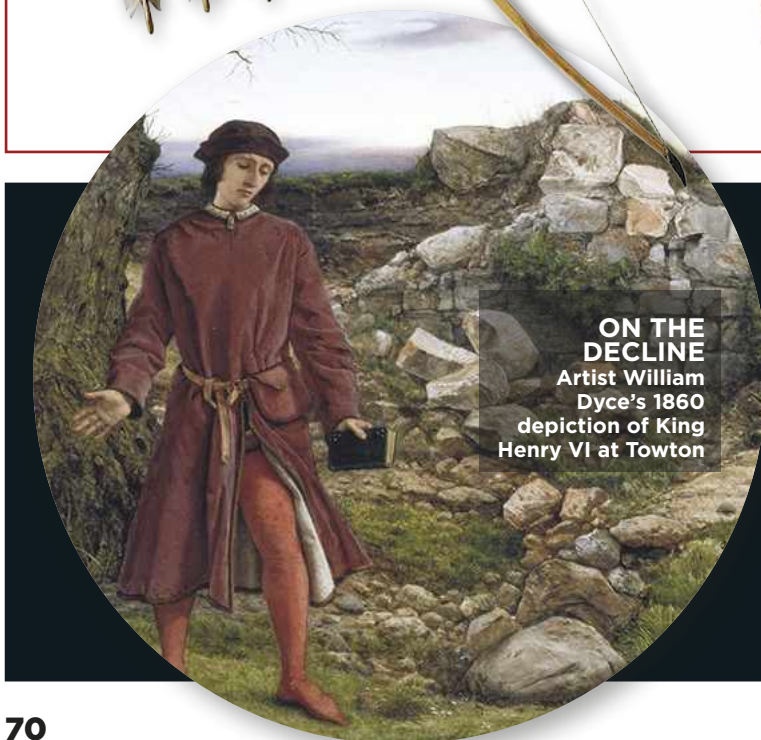
A cheap but handy infantry weapon. Mounted on a pole it consisted of a curved cutting blade fitted with spikes and could be used to stab and slice at flesh or tear or hammer at armour

BOLLOCK DAGGER

Took its name from the unusual shape of its handguard. A close-quarter weapon that could be thrust into the eye slit of a helmet or gaps in armour, or used to finish off a wounded enemy

SUIT OF ARMOUR

Surprisingly easy to move about in but stiflingly hot to wear. A well-made suit of good quality steel could keep out an arrow, even at close range



ON THE DECLINE

Artist William Dyce's 1860 depiction of King Henry VI at Towton

SHAKESPEARE AND TOWTON

The battle is a key episode in Shakespeare's *Henry VI, Part 3*. Some of the action is seen through the eyes of the weak and unwarlike Henry VI who watches events unfold while sitting on a molehill.

Shakespeare uses the scene to show the evils of civil war as a father discovers he has killed his son and a son his father. The war's vicious cycle of reprisal and revenge is illustrated through Lord Clifford, whose Lancastrian

father was one of those killed by the Yorkists at St Albans: Shakespeare has him take revenge by killing the Duke of York and his young son at Wakefield. York's son, the future Richard III, tries to kill Clifford at Towton, but Clifford dies before Richard can find him.

Shakespeare gives Richard a prominent part in the action but it should be noted that in 1461 he was actually only eight years old!

THE FIELD OF BATTLE

How the fateful day unfolded

1 ARCHERY DUEL

Helped by the wind, Lord Fauconberg's Yorkist archers win their duel against their Lancastrian opponents. They pour thousands of arrows into the massed ranks of Lancastrians, forcing them to abandon their strong position and move forward to attack.

2 LANCASTRIANS ATTACK

Goaded by the Yorkist arrows, the Lancastrians advance. The Yorkists move forward to meet them. Weight of numbers gives the Lancastrians an advantage and the Yorkists are pushed back. However their lines hold, just, and the battle develops into a long drawn-out slogging match.

Bloody Meadow

Dinting Dale

Lord Clifford ambushed and killed here after his delaying action at Ferrybridge

3 YORKIST REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE

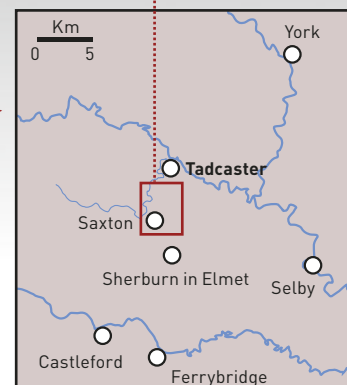
The arrival of the Duke of Norfolk's contingent tips the balance in favour of the Yorkists. The Lancastrian line slowly crumbles and then breaks.

4 LANCASTRIAN ROUT

The fleeing Lancastrians are ruthlessly pursued by the victorious Yorkists, some of whom are now mounted. Many Lancastrians are cut down in the open fields. Others drown in the waters of the Cock Beck, which are said to have run red with blood.

References

- Lancastrian advance
- ...→ Lancastrian retreat
- Yorkist advance
- ...→ Yorkist reinforcements



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT

The Battle of Towton was a major turning point in the Wars of the Roses

Towton was a disaster for the Lancastrians: thousands of their soldiers were killed. Their commander, the Duke of Somerset, managed to escape, as did Henry VI, but five leading Lancastrian nobles were killed, including Northumberland and Clifford.

The Earl of Devon was captured and later beheaded in York. Dozens of Lancastrian knights had also fallen or been executed and Edward wasted no time in replacing the severed heads of his dead father and brother on York's Micklegate

Bar with those of some of his enemies.

The battle had been a personal triumph for Edward. It had confirmed his kingship and although some Lancastrians fought on in the north east for three years, their cause had been fatally weakened. Their last army was destroyed at Hexham in 1464. Henry VI was captured in the following year and was tucked away in the Tower of London.

The Earl of Warwick later rebelled against Edward IV when the King favoured the

family of his new wife, Elizabeth Woodville, and tried to reduce Warwick's influence on political affairs. Warwick briefly restored Henry VI to the throne but was killed by Edward at the Battle of Barnet in April 1471.

In May 1471, Edward IV once again defeated the Lancastrians, this time at Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire where Henry VI's son-and-heir, another Edward, was killed. Henry himself was then quietly put to death and Edward IV reigned unchallenged until his death in 1483.

GET HOOKED

Find out more about the battle and those involved

VISIT THE BATTLEFIELD

Towton is an evocative and largely unchanged battlefield with good footpath access, a well-marked trail and some excellent information boards. The Towton Battlefield Society offers regular talks and guided walks, and organises a major commemorative event every Palm Sunday.
www.towton.org.uk

12 Years a Slave

Mark Glancy explores the extraordinary story behind Hollywood's critical hit, *12 Years a Slave*

Solomon Northup published *12 Years a Slave* – an account of his kidnapping and the ensuing years of captivity when he was forced to live as a slave in the Deep South of the United States – in January 1853. The book's first-hand account of southern brutality astonished readers in the North, and it became an instant bestseller. Now, 161 years later, the story is making a great impact again.

The film adaptation of Northup's memoir has been acclaimed by critics and historians alike for its unflinching portrayal of American slavery. As a major Hollywood success, both financially and in terms of its many awards, *12 Years...* may signal a new willingness in the US to come to terms with this most depraved aspect of the nation's history.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY

The powerful, compelling quality of Northup's saga arises partly from its veracity. Throughout the book, he refers to the many people, places, documents and events that serve to verify his story. It is also compelling because it unfolds like a nightmare, and one in which everything taken for granted in life – liberty, legal rights, the most basic comforts of food and lodging – has suddenly vanished.

For Northup, the nightmare begins in 1841. A 33-year-old African-American living in the state of New York (which had abolished slavery in 1827) he is, and always has been, a free man: educated, modestly prosperous, happily married, and the father of three children. Then, quite by chance, he meets two apparently friendly stage entertainers, later identified as Alexander Merrill and Joseph Russell. They have heard that



SOLOMON IN HIS PLANTATION SUIT.

“Before I came to you I was a free man...”

LEFT: Solomon Northup as he appears in the original book, published in 1853
MAIN: Unaware of what lies before him Northup dines with his soon-to-be captors before freedom is snatched from him

THE FACTS

Director:

Steve McQueen

Cast:

Chiwetel Ejiofor, Lupita Nyong'o, Michael Fassbender, Sarah Paulson, Brad Pitt, Benedict Cumberbatch

What do you think of the film? Get in touch and let us know:

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editor@historyrevealed.com

Northup plays the fiddle and offer him work as a musician, beginning with a stint in Washington DC.

Tempted by their offer of well-paid work, Northup travels with them to the nation's capital, where slavery is legal, and there he is drugged or knocked-out, waking to find himself in chains and at the mercy of slave trader James Birch, who savagely beats him when he insists that he is a free man.

Forcibly transported by ship to New Orleans, Northup is sold to work on a plantation in the remote backwoods of Louisiana. There, over the course of 12 years, he suffers the hardship and inhumanity endured by millions of slaves before and after him.

Like all slaves in the American South, Northup is the captive of his owner, performing back-breaking work picking cotton or cutting sugar cane from sunrise to sunset, six days a week, whipped by overseers if he wearies. He has only the most meagre rations of food. He lives in a shack that has no floor or furnishings, and he sleeps on a plank of wood. He cannot leave the plantation without permission and has to carry a written pass outside of his owner's property. Others who attempt to escape are hunted with hounds and, when caught, killed on the spot without trial or hearing.

Over the course of his 12 years in captivity, Northup is bought and sold

SLAVE HERITAGE

Solomon's father, Mintus, was himself a **former slave**, working for the Northup family of Rhode Island whose name he took after he was freed

"I don't want to survive, I want to live..."

FAR RIGHT: Northup is put to work in the cotton fields of Louisiana
RIGHT: An illustrated scene from the cotton fields as depicted in Northup's book. The life of a slave involved back-breaking work, often with frequent punishments and meagre rations



FACT VS FICTION

In the film, a sailor on the ship travelling to New Orleans murders one of the slaves. This is not in Northup's account and, given the **high price of slaves**, is unlikely to have occurred



THE REEL STORY AMERICA'S SLAVE TRADE



COST OF SURVIVAL

Like many female slaves, Patsey is **forced to become the mistress** of her owner. He frequently rapes and, at the request of his wife, whips her



THE STAKING OUT AND FLOGGING OF THE GIRL PATSEY.

"I thought I must die beneath the lashes of the accursed brute..."

LEFT: Northup's book depicts the flogging of female slave Patsey
ABOVE: A helpless Northup can only look on as Patsey pleads with her master, Edwin Epps

three times. Slaves are expensive and masters consider them to be a major investment from which they want to reap the highest return. Hence, Northup recognises that he cannot tell his first master, Ford, of his true identity as a free man. Although Northup considers Ford to be kind, he also knows that Ford is too accustomed to slavery to be able to recognise its immorality. It is painfully obvious that Ford will never regard Northup as anything other than his rightful property.

His next two masters, Tibbeats and Epps, are viciously cruel. Northup suffers their rages himself and also observes the torments of his fellow slaves. Indeed, for

all of Northup's own agony, the most heartbreaking events in his saga concern his fellow slave Patsey, who is repeatedly raped by Epps and also beaten by his bitterly resentful wife.

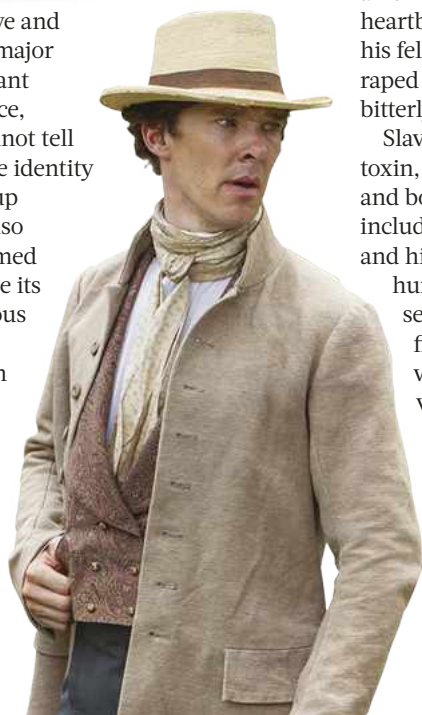
Slavery, in Northup's account, is a toxin, and one that poisons the mind and body of everyone involved in it, including slave owners such as Epps and his wife, who abandon their own humanity in favour of pitiless self-interest. Northup eventually finds his opportunity for freedom when a Canadian labourer, Bass, visits Epps's plantation. Northup confides in him, and Bass agrees

to write and post a letter to Northup's family in the state of New York. There, a state law offers financial aid for those seeking the return of free citizens who have been pressed into slavery.

Northup's family, having learned of his whereabouts at last, is thus able to instigate his return to freedom. The law, in this respect, works effectively on his behalf. Epps is outraged by what he regards as the loss of his property, but he is legally obliged to relinquish Northup who returns home to his family.

In other respects, however, the law does not work in Northup's favour. Birch, the slave trader, is the first to be tried for kidnapping, but Northup is not allowed to testify against a white man, and the case falls apart in court. Later, when Merrill and Russell are identified and located, the case against them is lost

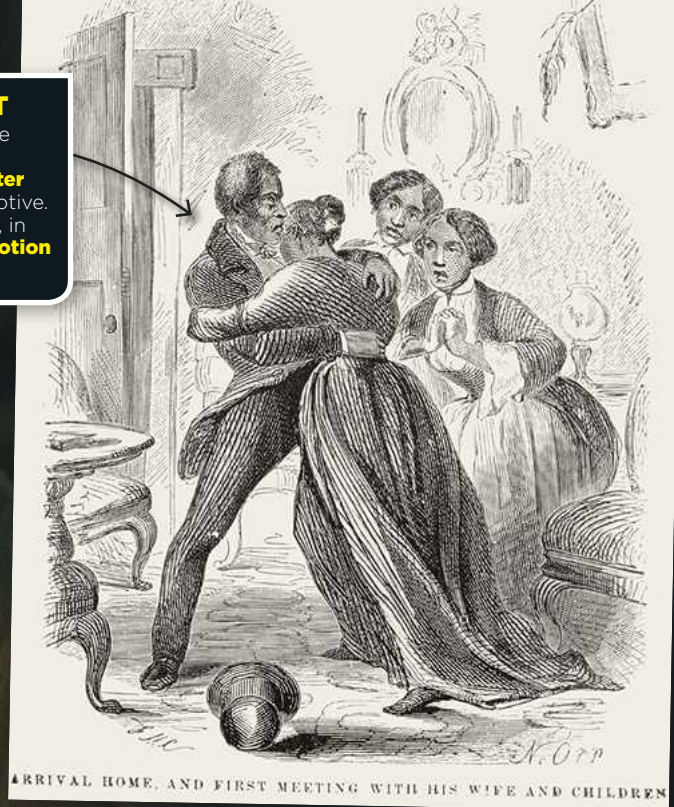
MASTER OF FATE
Benedict Cumberbatch plays Ford, a slave owner deeply ingrained in the traditions of the slave trade





CHANGING THE PLOT

Northup would no doubt have been appalled by the film's portrayal of a **sexual encounter** between him and another captive. It does not occur in the book, in which he emphasises his **devotion to his wife and family**



ARRIVAL HOME, AND FIRST MEETING WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN

“Upon my liberation I will have satisfaction for this wrong...”

ABOVE: Northup is warmly greeted by his family on his return home in an illustration from his 1853 book
MAIN: Northup, in fearful secrecy, writes a letter that he hopes will gain him freedom

“12 Years a Slave can be seen as a breakthrough film in terms of America’s acceptance”

in a legal wrangle about using New York state law in a prosecution that concerns crimes committed in Washington DC.

LEGACY

Northup returns to his family and, with the help of a co-author, writes his memoir. But his is by no means the only slave memoir published in this era. Abolitionists in the North sought to bring these stories to the public, and in some instances they wrote on behalf of former slaves. Northup’s co-author was David Wilson, an experienced writer who invested the memoir with both a sense of balance and gripping first-person narration that drives the story in a straight line from beginning to end.

These virtues, unfortunately, are not as apparent in the film. Although, by and large, one can scarcely quibble with

the film’s historical accuracy, its plotting lacks the force and focus of the book.

On screen, there is no narrator, and the story occasionally moves back and forth in time. The resulting effect is a sense of detachment from Northup himself. Although Chiwetel Ejiofor gives a mesmerising performance, his Northup largely appears bewildered. The film spends long periods focussing on Northup’s degradation rather than on his astonishing ability to survive his long ordeal and to triumph over his captors, which is the theme that reigns through the memoirs.

While *12 Years a Slave* can be seen as a breakthrough film in terms of America’s acceptance, there is certainly scope to explore this period in history through the eyes of other individuals. The terrible human cost demands detailing. 🟡

Ones to watch: slavery films

Gone with the Wind

(Victor Fleming, 1939)
Although not as aggressively racist as the earlier Civil War epic, *The Birth of a Nation* (DW Griffith, 1915), *Gone with the Wind* still represents slavery as a benevolent social order.

Amistad

(Steven Spielberg, 1997)
A mutiny on board a slave ship bound for Cuba results in a court case in the US, in which the future of the kidnapped Africans is at stake.



Djimon Hounsou plays slave Cinqué in *Amistad*

Django Unchained

(Quentin Tarantino, 2012)
In the ‘pulp fiction’ of slavery films, a former slave seeks to free his wife from a ruthless plantation owner.



OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Writer, historian and genealogist. Emily's most recent book is *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (Old House Books, 2013)



JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author of *Clash of Arms: Twelve English Battles* (English Heritage, 2006)



GREG JENNER

Former Historical Consultant for BBC's *Horrible Histories*. His first book, *A Million Years in a Day*, will be published in 2015



RUPERT MATTHEWS

Author and journalist. Rupert's forthcoming book *On the Trail of the Real King Arthur* will be published in September



SEAN LANG

Senior Lecturer at Anglia Ruskin University and author of *Nazi Foreign Policy, 1933-39* (Philip Allan Updates, 2009)



MILES RUSSELL

Senior Lecturer of Archaeology at Bournemouth Uni and author of *The Piltdown Man Hoax: Case Closed* (The History Press, 2012)



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Wondering about a particular event in history? Don't rack your brains - our panel of experts can provide the answer, so get in touch



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WHERE IS OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD?

When the royalists came back to power in 1660, they dug up Cromwell's body, hanged it, and stuck his head on a spike over Westminster Hall for all to see.

The head eventually fell off the spike, and by the 18th century it was circulating as a curio: there was a trade at the time in the body parts of (dead) famous people. Cromwell's noggin passed through various hands before ending up with the Wilkinson family in Kent. There it was photographed and examined

closely before it was declared genuine. Its authenticity was partly proven by warts. The decaying head still held roots of warts that matched up to those depicted in the Lord Protector's portrait.

In 1960, the head was passed to Cromwell's old college of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. To avoid its being targeted by royalists or Irish people, who each have their own reasons to hate Cromwell, the head was buried in the college antechapel but with nothing to mark exactly where. **SL**

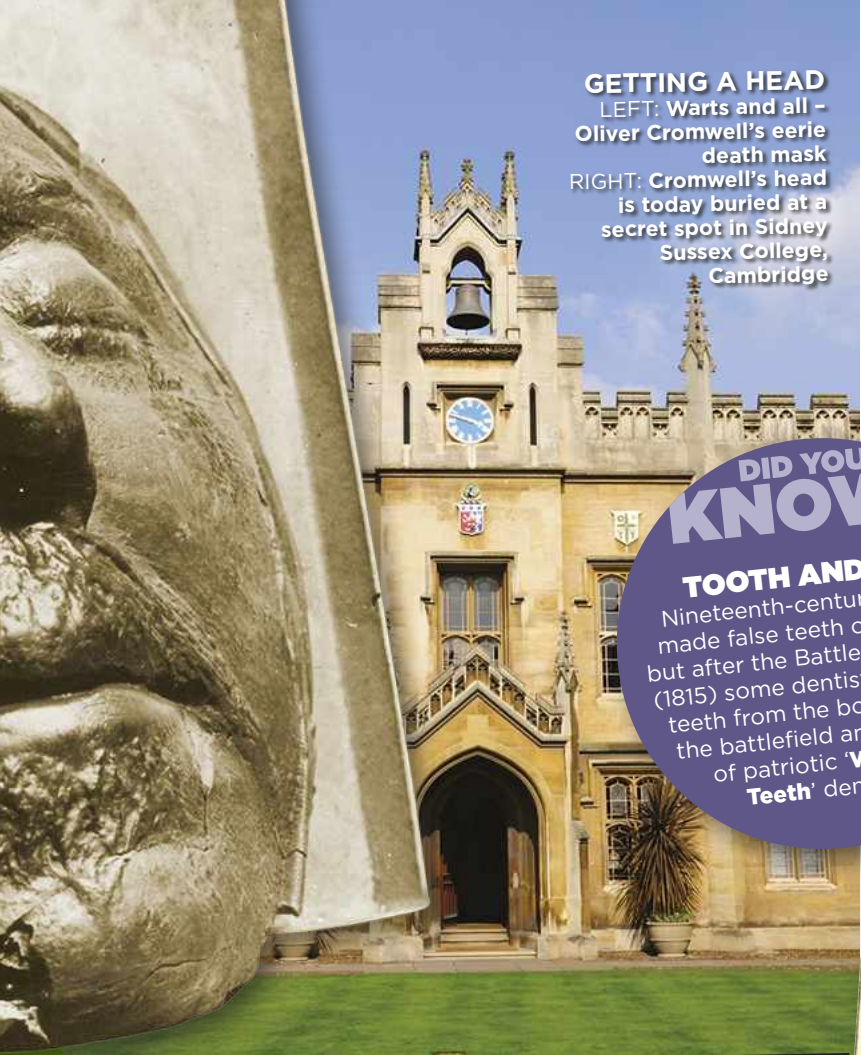


Why did jellied eels go out of fashion?



TUCKING IN

Despite their slimy reputation, jellied eels were a real treat among the Cockney working classes - much better than a Ruby Murray



GETTING A HEAD
LEFT: Warts and all – Oliver Cromwell's eerie death mask
RIGHT: Cromwell's head is today buried at a secret spot in Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge

DID YOU KNOW?

TOOTH AND NAIL

Nineteenth-century dentists made false teeth out of ivory, but after the Battle of Waterloo (1815) some dentists pulled the teeth from the bodies left on the battlefield and sold sets of patriotic 'Waterloo Teeth' dentures!

The answer to this mystery lies with the eels themselves. The European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) can survive in brackish and poorly oxygenated waters. This made it a particularly common fish along the Thames Estuary downstream of London, and in the marshes and swamps of Essex. Eels were caught in these areas in vast numbers, then taken up the Thames to Billingsgate Fish Market, which, by the mid-19th century, was the largest fish market in the world. While more expensive fish went to the homes of the rich, the cheap eels were taken by cart to the East End of London.

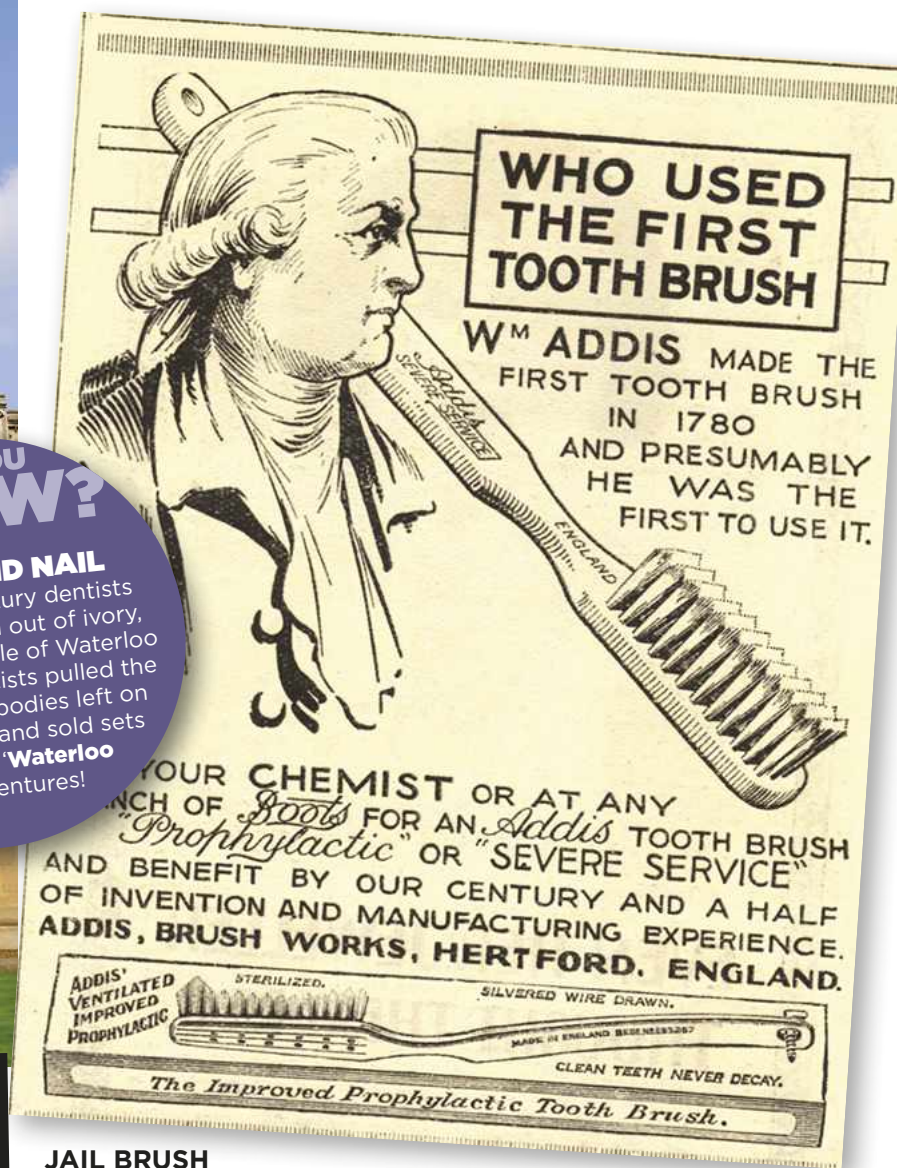
There the eels provided a cheap source of protein at a time when meat was generally expensive. The eels were cut into chunks (a process known as shucking), then boiled in water and vinegar. This released collagen-rich proteins into the water-vinegar mix so that when the mix was poured into a bowl and

allowed to cool it solidified into a jelly.

By the 1820s, it was customary to serve jellied eels with pie and mash, giving rise to the famous 'eel, pie and mash shops' of the East End. By the middle of the 20th century, however, increasing pollution in the Thames and the draining of most of the Essex marshland brought an end to the mass supply of cheap eels. Although eels continued to be brought into London from further afield, prices soared. By the 1950s, jellied eel was a delicacy rather than a staple food. And so it remains, although a resurgence in their popularity has occurred of late. **RM**

EEL APPEAL

For the first time, the popularity of jellied eels is on the rise outside of the East End



JAIL BRUSH

Inventing the toothbrush took Addis from prison to chemists

Who invented the toothbrush?

The history of oral hygiene goes back a long way, with recent archaeological finds proving that there were even Stone Age dentists, but who invented the toothbrush? Well, it depends on your definition. To freshen their breath, the people of ancient India chewed an aromatic twig, called a *dentakashta*, and the Egyptians, Babylonians, Romans and Tudors all did something similar. But it seems the first people to actually make a toothbrush were the medieval Chinese who, in the 1400s, stitched spiky pig bristles into a bamboo or bone handle. These were brought back to Europe by travelling merchants, and French physicians did briefly use them, but they didn't catch on in Britain. So while the Chinese

can technically take all the credit, the person commonly dubbed the 'inventor' of the toothbrush is an 18th-century Brit.

William Addis was a professional rag-dealer in the East End of London. In 1780, he was chucked in Newgate Prison – perhaps for rioting – and it was here that inspiration struck.

The story goes that Addis whittled holes into a pig bone left over from his dinner, and threaded them with bristles from a nearby broom, thereby creating his toothbrush prototype. When he was released from jail, he experimented with other materials and soon started selling toothbrushes with great success, as the sugar-obsessed population of Georgian Britain suffered appalling tooth decay. **GJ**

Why did Scots start wearing **kilts**?

Q Kilts are not unique to Scotland. Simple tunics were common in ancient times, but by the medieval period were associated with backward, more primitive cultures.

In Scotland, clansmen of the Highlands wore a large sort of blanket known as a belted plaid. This was fixed by a belt around the waist as a skirt, and also went over the upper body. Lowlanders, however, thought the belted plaid demonstrated the primitiveness of the Highlanders.

The Highland clans who fought for Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745 wore the belted plaid, but after his defeat at the Battle of Culloden, the plaid was banned by order of the London government. Meanwhile, a simpler kilt, consisting of a

basic pleated skirt attached with a belt, had been developed by an Englishman named Rawlinson for the workers at his iron foundry at Glengarry. It was adopted for Scottish regiments by the British as an acceptable way of integrating Scottish culture into the British army.

Official approval for the kilt came in 1822, when George IV wore one in Edinburgh. Tartan was a popular pattern for both belted plaid and kilts but the idea of specific tartans being associated with particular clans is largely a Victorian invention. **SL**



CLAN STYLE
Kilts aren't as traditional as you might think – and nor is what you choose to wear beneath them

DID YOU KNOW?

SILKEN DRAWERS
The ferocious **Mongol warriors** of Genghis Khan wore silk underwear. The light, strong fabric wrapped itself around the barbs of incoming arrows, making them easier to extract from wounds.



VICTORY RIDE
The aftermath of the Battle of Naseby, when the New Model Army crushed Royalist forces

WHAT WAS THE **NEW MODEL ARMY**?

Q In short, it was an army raised by parliament during the Civil Wars of 1642–51. Although other armies had been raised for the defence or conquest of a specific part of the country, soldiers of the New Model Army were liable

for military service anywhere in Britain, including Scotland and Ireland. Attempts were made to ensure the army was properly supplied and its soldiers were regularly paid.

The army first fought in 1645 under Sir Thomas Fairfax. Oliver

Cromwell was appointed Fairfax's second-in-command and commander of the army's cavalry. On 14 June 1645, the New Model Army won a crushing victory over Charles I's army at Naseby in Northamptonshire and by mid-1646, the Royalists had been completely defeated.

In 1648, the army put down a series of rebellions by English Royalists, defeated an invasion by a Scottish army, and supported the trial and execution of Charles I in January 1649. Sections of the New Model Army then took part in a bloody campaign in Ireland, and Cromwell took over as its commander-in-chief in 1650.

The army supported Cromwell's overthrow of parliament and his appointment as Lord Protector in 1653, but was disbanded in 1660 when the monarchy was restored under Charles II. **JH**

WHO WAS THE 'BOY OF BILSTON'?

Q Thirteen-year-old William Perry caused a stir in Bilston, Staffordshire, when he claimed to have been bewitched in 1620.

After repeatedly falling into "violent, distorting fits" and vomiting nails and pins, he accused local woman Joan Cox, who had once chastised him for being impolite in the street. She was jailed for witchcraft.

The local judge insisted on an extensive investigation and the boy was declared a fake after he failed to suffer convulsions when the Gospel was recited in Greek.

As for his ability to regurgitate sharp objects, many accounts state that Perry learned the trick from dishonest priests. It seems he may have done all of this just to skip school. **EB**

IN A NUTSHELL

THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

Become an instant expert in the bloody Spanish conflict – the ferocious fight of a divided country



What was it?

The Spanish Civil War was a bloody three-year conflict between the political right and left, which wracked Spain in the 1930s.

Why did it begin?

In simple terms, it was because a military coup went wrong, but the reasons for that coup went much deeper. As Spain modernised in the 20th century, divisions grew between the right wing (representing the Church, landowners, some of the army and those with conservative beliefs) and the left wing (mainly urban workers and some of the middle class). By the early 1930s, Spain had become a democracy and this battle was fought at first in elections. A left-wing government of 1931 introduced reforms that upset the Right and so when a further election went against them in 1936, they decided to act. A military rebellion was launched. It succeeded in areas where the Right was strongest but was defeated elsewhere.

Who were the two sides?

The military rebels called themselves Nationalists. They included much of the army and were supported by the right-wing groups in Spain. General Franco became their leader.

Fighting the Nationalists were the Republicans, who had stayed

loyal to the elected government of the Spanish Republic. Politically, they ranged from moderates to Communists and Anarchists, making co-operation tricky.

How did Europe respond?

Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany were drawn to the Nationalists, whose right-wing views were often described as fascist as well. Mussolini and Hitler provided Franco with troops and weapons that proved invaluable. On the other side, the Soviet Union assisted the Republicans, who were closer to them politically. Meanwhile, the Republicans were also helped by anti-fascist volunteers from many different countries who fought as International Brigades.

What about Britain?

The Republicans were desperate for British assistance but Britain, along with France, chose a policy of non-intervention (France did initially send weapons to Republican forces). The other European powers signed up to this as well, yet in reality Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union ignored the agreement.

How was the war fought?

The Spanish Civil War had similarities to World War II. Air power

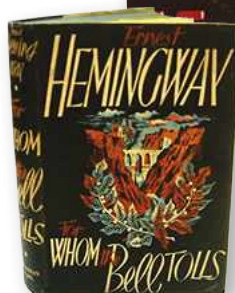


POWER STRUGGLE
Francisco Franco remained in control until 1975



GOING TO WAR

MAIN IMAGE: This propaganda poster from the Spanish Civil War reads: "To defend Madrid is to defend Catalonia"
BELOW LEFT: Ernest Hemingway's 1940 novel about the conflict



was employed in Spain to a far greater extent than in any previous conflict and it was civilians as well

as soldiers who suffered. One example was the bombing of the town of Guernica in 1937, by German and Italian planes, which killed hundreds and caused international outrage.

Blitzkrieg, or 'lightning war', was made famous by Hitler in 1939, but that too had been tried by Franco in the early stages of the Spanish Civil War. As the war progressed, however, the Nationalists preferred not to go for the jugular. Instead they tried to wear down the Republicans in a war of attrition.

How was the war won?

The Republicans managed to defend Madrid in 1936 but they couldn't keep the Nationalists – with their superior army and weapons – at bay forever. Franco

gradually pushed the Republicans into ever smaller areas of land, until, short of supplies and lacking unity, the Republic collapsed in April 1939. By that stage as many as 500,000 people had lost their lives.

How did the war affect ordinary people?

Finding yourself on the wrong side of the lines could easily prove fatal. Atrocities were committed on both sides, but the Nationalists did more of them and as part of a deliberate policy, while the Republicans tried to keep violence under control. It's been estimated that 200,000 men and women died 'extra-judicially'.

What happened afterwards?

Tens of thousands of Republicans were executed, while hundreds of thousands were imprisoned. Franco remained in power until his death in 1975, after which Spain was soon restored to democracy.

What was the 'self-adjusting symmetrico-restorator corporiform'?

Q Fashion in the 19th century demanded that women sport tight-fitting corsets that unnaturally squeezed their waists, in extreme instances, to a mere 17 inches. Understandably, this could cause severe medical conditions, including damage to the internal organs, fractured ribs, weakened muscles, reduced fertility and a constant breathlessness that made walking upstairs feel as tough as a mountain trek. Tragically, a few cases were fatal, including those involving young children.

Some Victorian doctors recognised the danger but, in a cruel irony, could do nothing

to stop manufacturers touting the dubious medical benefits of specialist models.

The 'self-adjusting symmetrico-restorator corporiform' was designed to correct the curved spines of overweight ladies, sucking in the fat and straightening their posture, while skinny ladies hoping for more cleavage could wear the 'Invisible Scapula Contractor', which squeezed inwards from the sides. Indeed, all manner of body shapes were catered for, but very few corsets would have met modern health and safety standards. **GJ**



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DID YOU KNOW?

THE LIGHTS GO OUT

Chris Martin from Coldplay is the great-great grandson of **William Willett**, the man who introduced the idea of Daylight Saving Time to Edwardian Britain. Willett's idea became law in 1916, a year after his death

WHEN DID 'LONELY HEARTS' ADS START?

Q The earliest surviving examples date from 19 July 1695, in a publication on 'Husbandry and Trade'. Unromantically, the first advertiser states that he "would willingly Match Himself to some Good Young Gentlewoman, that has a Fortune of 3000l or thereabouts" (around £250,000 today). The second, meanwhile, recommends himself as a 25-year-old "sober Man".

By the mid-18th century, adverts were placed by both sexes, and were a familiar fixture of local and national newspapers. Many sought matrimony, but others were less respectable: one female advertiser offered "an advantage which cannot be named in a public newspaper" in exchange for £100. **EB**

EMPIRE ATTACKS

Rome has seen a host of foreign invaders in its long history



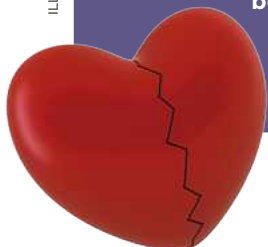
WHEN DID THE ROMAN EMPIRE END?

Q A tricky question to answer, and one that depends on your definition of 'Roman', 'Empire' and 'ended'. Some say it was in AD 410, when the city of Rome was taken by Alaric the Goth. Alaric, however, did not want to finish Rome, so the city survived, but no longer thrived. A second

'sack' occurred in AD 455, when the Vandals, a Germanic tribe, appeared. The Vandals, however, had been invited to Rome to help the widow of the previous emperor. They left Rome intact, but they did empty the state coffers.

New emperors were created (and deposed) until 4 September AD 476, when the last, Romulus


'Augustulus', was forced to retire by Odoacer, a German who became king. By now most of the western provinces of the Empire had been taken by various tribes, most of whom perpetuated Roman language and culture. A 'rump-state' comprising the province of Dalmatia (in the Balkans) survived until AD 480, when this too was finally absorbed into Odoacer's kingdom. The eastern half of the Empire continued until the capture, by Ottoman armies, of its capital, Constantinople, in 1453. Some pockets of 'Roman' power survived until the 15th century, such as Trebizond on the Turkish Black Sea coast. **MR**



DESIGN OF THE TIMES

SAMURAI

The samurai warrior is one of the most iconic images of premodern Japan

 The samurai ideal was that of a stoic warrior who followed a code of conduct that held bravery, honour and personal loyalty above his own life. Military dishonour and defeat was to be avoided at all costs. Where this was not possible, ritual suicide by disembowelment should be performed. But the samurai culture is also credited with helping to popularise some of the Japanese traditions still found today, such as the tea ceremony and even flower arranging.

TEKKO

Padded gloves protected the hands from enemy blades

KOTE

Armoured sleeves were attached to a padded cloth backing and laced onto the arm

MEMPO

Covering all or part of the face, most of these masks had a small hole under the chin to drain sweat

YODARE-KAKE

Usually made from rows of iron or leather plates, the yodare-kake protected the throat

KABUTO

A samurai's helmet was a status symbol as well as a means of protection

THE WEAPONS

Samurai warriors used two swords, as a symbol as distinction of the samurai caste. These started off straight but were later curved for resistance and sharpness.

YUMI

By the 3rd century BC, the samurai bow (*yumi*) measured nearly two metres. Its string (*tsuru*) was usually made of hemp

KUSAZURI

A skirt of plates attached to a leather belt and laced to the bottom of the chest armour protected the hips, groin and posterior

KATANA

A very long sword, often measuring over 61cm

SUNEATE

To protect the lower part of the thigh. It was worn under the Kusazuri

THE ORIGIN OF THE SAMURAI

Originally a term used to describe aristocratic warriors (known as *bushi*), the word samurai eventually became associated with members of Japan's warrior class who dominated government between the 12th and 19th centuries. The rituals, cultures and the code of honour of the samurai evolved during Japan's many historical periods.

WARRIOR ICON

An illustrated samurai from the 17th century

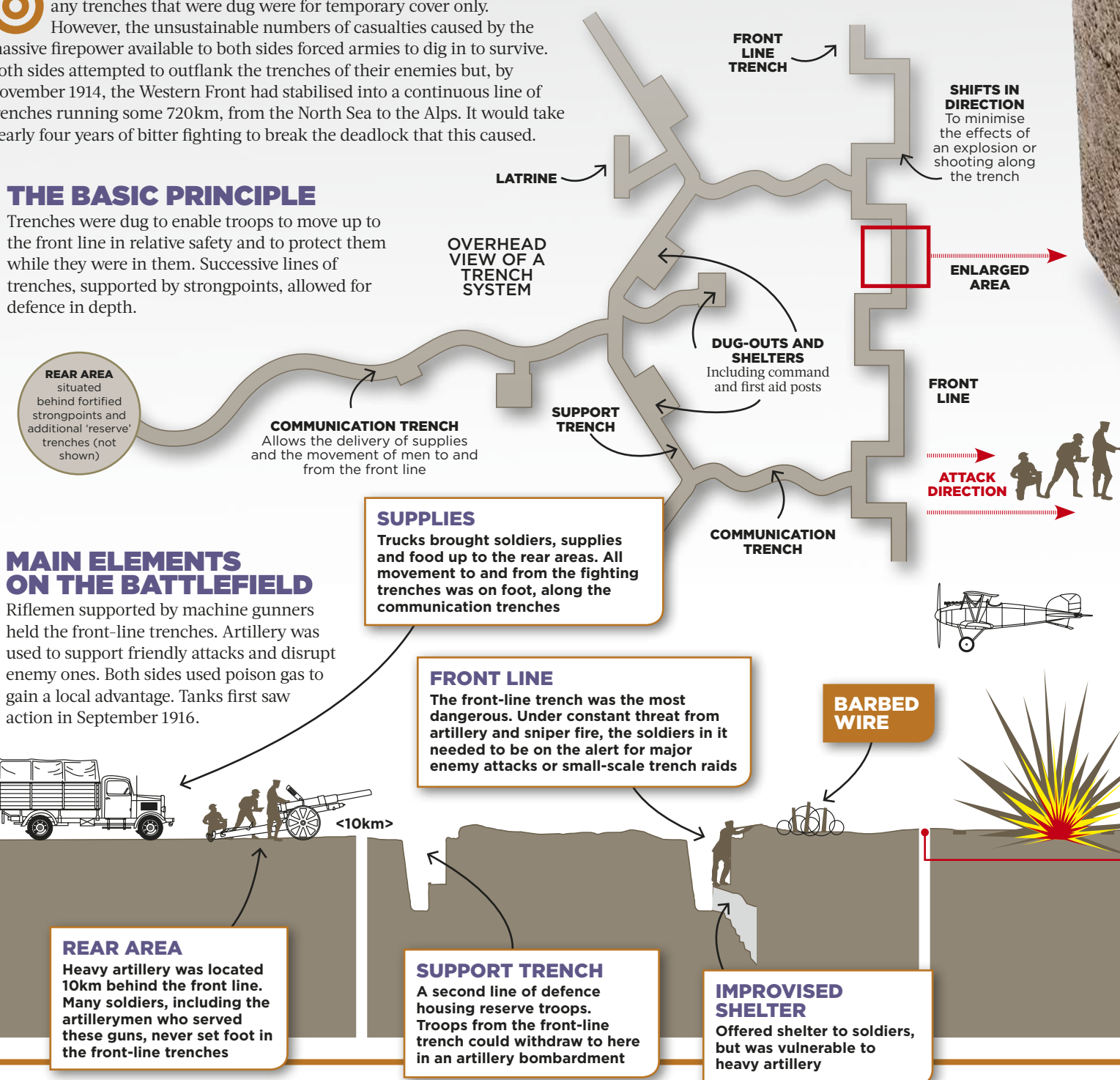


FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES



However, the unsustainable numbers of casualties caused by the massive firepower available to both sides forced armies to dig in to survive. Both sides attempted to outflank the trenches of their enemies but, by November 1914, the Western Front had stabilised into a continuous line of trenches running some 720km, from the North Sea to the Alps. It would take nearly four years of bitter fighting to break the deadlock that this caused.

Trenches were dug to enable troops to move up to the front line in relative safety and to protect them while they were in them. Successive lines of trenches, supported by strongpoints, allowed for defence in depth.



OVERHEAD COVER

Corrugated iron is used here in an attempt to protect a section of the trench from shell fragments and falling debris

BARBED WIRE

The trenches were protected by barbed wire entanglements designed to hinder the advance of enemy infantry. Machine guns would be trained on gaps in the wire

PARADOS

The rear wall of the trench was normally mounted with sandbags to protect against shells exploding behind it

PARAPET

Lined with sandbags to protect soldiers as they fired from the trench

TRENCH LIFE

Life in the front-line trenches was often wet, cold and, of course, dangerous. The British realised that the morale of a unit would suffer if too much time was spent in trenches and moved men and units in and out of the them on a regular basis. In between battles a soldier would rarely spend more than four days a month in the front-line trench, and indeed a unit could often spend almost half its time out of the trenches altogether, resting, or working on tasks in the rear areas.

FIRE STEP

DUCK-BOARDS

Wooden planks were put in place in a not-always-successful attempt to raise the floor of the trench above the water and mud

REVETMENT

Wicker, corrugated sheeting or boarding was used to support the trench wall

AIR FORCE

Aeroplanes were largely used for reconnaissance, to spot for artillery and to bomb enemy supply depots behind the lines

TUNNELS

Some German underground shelters had extensive tunnels enabling soldiers to reach the trenches without being exposed to enemy fire.

NO-MAN'S LAND

The area between the two lines of enemy trenches. Ranging in width from 25m to more than a kilometre, it was swept by machine gun fire and was often full of water-filled shell craters caused by the artillery of both sides

FRONT-LINE TRENCH

CONCRETE MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT

Increasingly employed by the Germans

SUPPORT TRENCH

REAR AREA

Have **spies and traitors** ever actually affected the course of history?

Q Spies are not as all-seeing, all-knowing as we like to imagine – after all, western intelligence didn't even realise in 1989 that the entire Soviet bloc was about to collapse. Nevertheless, spies have certainly affected history.

Elizabeth I's spymaster, Sir Francis Walsingham, provided the evidence that would doom Mary, Queen of Scots.

A report from Richard Sorge, Stalin's chief agent in Tokyo, saying that the Japanese intended to attack the US rather than Russia enabled the Soviet leader to transfer troops to oppose the German invasion in 1941.

A Spanish double agent codenamed 'Garbo' fooled the

Germans into thinking the D-Day invasion was just a diversion for a much bigger landing to take place near Calais, while the Italian defeat at Cape Matapan in 1941 was the result of information picked up at code-cracking site, Bletchley Park.

The importance of traitors depends more on who they are. Individual defectors, even when they are generals, are usually used for propaganda purposes rather than having actual value.

Benedict Arnold and Lafayette betrayed the American and French revolutionary armies respectively without affecting the course of either war. And Kim Philby, who

spied for Stalin from the heart of British intelligence, betrayed

possibly hundreds of western agents to the Russians, but even he could not change the

outcome of the Cold War.

However, some traitors, like Klaus Fuchs and the Cambridge spy Donald Maclean, had a major impact by passing the secrets of the American nuclear weapons programme to Stalin. Since it was arms spending that ultimately brought the Soviet Union down, they certainly affected history – just not in the way they intended. **SL**

DID YOU KNOW?

WE ARE NOT AMUSED
Despite often being represented as Britain's 'ideal' matriarch, Queen Victoria found small children "disgusting" – even her own. She was "furious" when she learned of her first pregnancy, and said that newborn babies reminded her of frogs.

opposed to King John's arbitrary rule. Fitzwalter was

not only a powerful baron in his own right, but his influence brought the wealthy merchants of London and other cities on to the rebel side. Their money in turn allowed the rebels to stay in the field while King John's army could not and so secured the agreement known as Magna Carta. Marian's role in forcing Magna Carta on King John ensured her fame. She became the heroine of various songs and stories.

At some point, Lady Marian Fitzwalter got conflated with the rather less virginal and less noble figure of Marian of May. This shepherdess was a stock figure in the rustic revels and plays that took place on May Day. She was romantically linked to the outlaw Robin Hood by about 1500, and by 1600 the two Marians had become one. The shepherdess Marian was identified as Lady Marian Fitzwalter in hiding from the lecherous King John. **RM**

WAS MAID MARIAN REAL?

Q Maid Marian is best known today as the legendary love of the equally legendary outlaw Robin Hood. However, the two did not come together until some generations after they both died. While Robin Hood is thought by some to have been an outlaw in the later 13th century, Marian (or Matilda as she may have been named) was

daughter to Earl Robert Fitzwalter some 50 years earlier. In 1211, she was living at court in order to learn courtly manners, meet eligible suitors and otherwise finish her education. While there she attracted the unwelcome attentions of King John who made a clumsy effort to seduce her. Marian fled to her father, who promptly joined the barons

UNLIKELY PAIR

Marian and Robin's romance is about as plausible as Kevin Costner's accent in *Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves*

DOES CIDER CONNECT NORMANDY AND SOMERSET?

Q Cider making is an ancient art. When the Romans arrived in Britain they recorded that the local Celts fermented crab-apple juice into a harsh, alcoholic drink. It is thought that when the Normans invaded England in 1066, they brought new varieties of special cider apples with them. However, the traditions and skills of cider making in Normandy and Somerset seem to have then developed separately.

In short, the two regions share a drink not so much through direct cultural links, but because both have soils and climates that are suited to the cultivation of fruit trees. **RM**

VISIT GUILDFORD CASTLE...

Head to the top of the Great Tower for a 360 degree panoramic view of Guildford and the beautiful surrounding countryside.

In 2003-2004 the Great Tower was conserved and the original crenulations and other features were discovered. A roof and floor were re-instated at first floor level, which has made the building more accessible to visitors. The Tower contains a model of the original castle circa 1300, and interpretation panels tracing its history to the present day. There is a small gift shop on the ground floor of the castle.

Opening Times:

Apr-Sep 10.00-17.00 everyday
Mar & Oct Sat-Sun 11.00-16.00
Oct half term 11.00-16.00
Closed Nov-Feb

Admission:

Adult £3.00 | Child & concessions £1.50
Educational visits by arrangement
The castle grounds are open all year round and admission is free.

Disabled Facilities:

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T: 01483 444751

E: heritageservices@guildford.gov.uk

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LIVING WITH THE TUDORS

What was it like
to live in these
tortured times?



Q&A: WHEN WAS BRITAIN LAST INVADED?

(It wasn't 1066...)



WILLIAM WALLACE

Meet the real
braveheart



SUMMER IN THE CITY

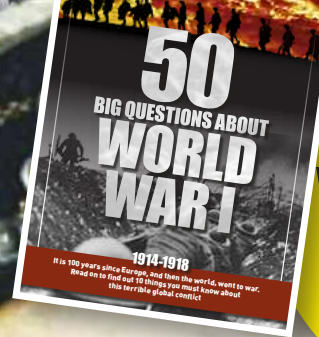
When London
was swinging

BRUNEL

The Brit
who built
the modern
world

PLUS

BUTCH CASSIDY & THE SUNDANCE KID,
BATTLE OF HASTINGS, **ROMAN BRITAIN**



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HERE & NOW

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ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...



EXHIBITION

Last chance to see...

Explore the culture of Colombia before the Spanish arrived in the 1500s. Their world was rich in culture – and in riches too.

The Beyond El Dorado exhibition is open at The British Museum, London, until 23 March. www.britishmuseum.org; 020 7323 8299



DVD

Bring home the drama

If you were as annoyed by the BBC's decision to axe *Ripper Street* as we were, then you'll be pleased to hear that it's not all bad news – LoveFilm may well be picking up the show. In the meantime, you can watch the DVDs time and time again. *Ripper Street* series 2 DVD, £16.99. www.bbcshop.com; 0844 846 1417



TWITTER

Who to follow

Get real-time, 'as-it-happened' tweets from **World War II** as it played out in 1942. twitter.com/RealTimeWWII

FILM

Greek tragedy

Following on from the 2006 blockbuster, *300*, this new chapter of the epic saga sees Greece unite against the mighty Persian army. *300: Rise of an Empire* is released in cinemas nationwide on 7 March. www.300themovie.com

TALK

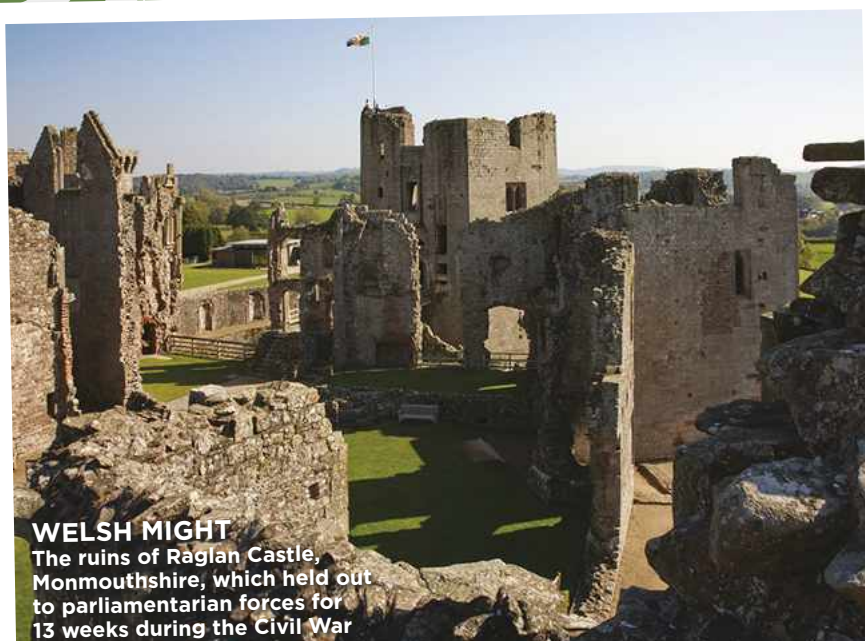
One time only

Fascinated by World War I or the Vikings? Catch the expert speakers brought together by **BBC History Magazine** at this two-day event. Saturday is about the Scandinavian



invaders, while Sunday is dedicated to WWI. M-Shed, Bristol, 15-16 March, £70 per day. www.historyextra.com/events





WELSH MIGHT
The ruins of Raglan Castle, Monmouthshire, which held out to parliamentary forces for 13 weeks during the Civil War

HOW TO VISIT...

Castles

Rupert Matthews goes behind the scenes of one of Britain's most well-known features: the medieval castle

Castles were fortified homes built to stand up to attack. Entire communities existed within the castle – not only the lord lived here but also soldiers, armourers, blacksmiths, cooks, washers and scribes along with their families. Within a castle would be kitchens, bedrooms, workshops and other buildings, as well as defences. Comfort took a second place to security, though, so rooms were squeezed in where there was space and they were often small, cold and draughty.

DEFENCE TACTICS

A castle's main defences were its strong stone walls, and it is these that you will most likely see during a visit. Gateways and corners were vulnerable to attack, so were often protected with towers, the largest and strongest of which was called the keep.

The open area inside the walls was called the bailey. This was where local villagers sheltered with their property when an enemy army approached. Workshops and other structures may have been built of wood, so

won't have survived, but you may be able to see traces of them in the ruins.

Construction techniques changed over the centuries. The first castles in the 11th century were built of timber walls protected by ditches and mounds of earth. Within a century, new weapons had been created that could batter down timber walls, so by the 12th century, walls and towers were all built of stone. By the 14th century, some castles were being built with an outer wall designed to delay an attack on the main fortress. These are known as concentric castles.

During the Civil War of the 1640s, many castles were destroyed by cannon fire. Even the castles that survived were often abandoned as people moved to more comfortable homes. Today, most castles are ruins, though a few have been modernised and are still inhabited.

TURN OVER...

for six of the best castles to visit around Britain

GRAND DAY OUT

When you set foot inside a castle, you step into history. Whether it's an ancient ruin or still a sturdy structure, there is loads to see and do. Here are the most fascinating elements to look for – you might not find some of them in the average guide book. So, keep your eye out for these wonders the next time you visit a mighty fortress...

SOLAR

The lord of the castle had a private solar – a group of private rooms for the use of himself and his family. If the castle was attacked these rooms would be cleared and used for fighting

PORTCULLIS

The portcullis was made of thick timbers, often reinforced with iron. If an enemy launched a surprise attack the portcullis could be dropped faster than the gates could be closed. Look for a slot where the portcullis used to be

CHAPEL

Medieval people were very religious, attending church at least once each week. Most castles had a small chapel so that the residents could attend church services even during a siege

MOAT

This broad ditch was left dry or filled with water to serve as a preliminary line of defence for the castle. Having a moat made it hard for enemy forces to use siege weapons



WALL CONSTRUCTION

Castle walls were built of two types of stone. They were faced with expensive stones cut to be smooth. Behind these dressed stones were much cheaper, roughly shaped stones held together by mortar

ROOF

Roofs could be flat or sloping but were usually of stone or tile to make them fireproof. Today, most castle roofs are missing

GREAT HALL

The heart of the castle. This was where most people ate, worked and even slept. All important meetings would have taken place here

SPIRAL STAIRCASE

Spiral staircases take up less room than straight staircases and are also easier to defend. Spiral staircases usually turn to the right, which allows the defender to use his shield more easily

OUTER WALL

The low outer wall was designed to slow down an attack on the main walls. Attackers had to capture the outer wall before they could use siege towers or battering rams against the main walls

KITCHEN

Kitchens had brick or stone chimneys to reduce the risk of fire. They were usually some distance from any timber buildings so that if a fire began it would not be able to spread

SIX OF THE BEST BRITISH CASTLES TO VISIT



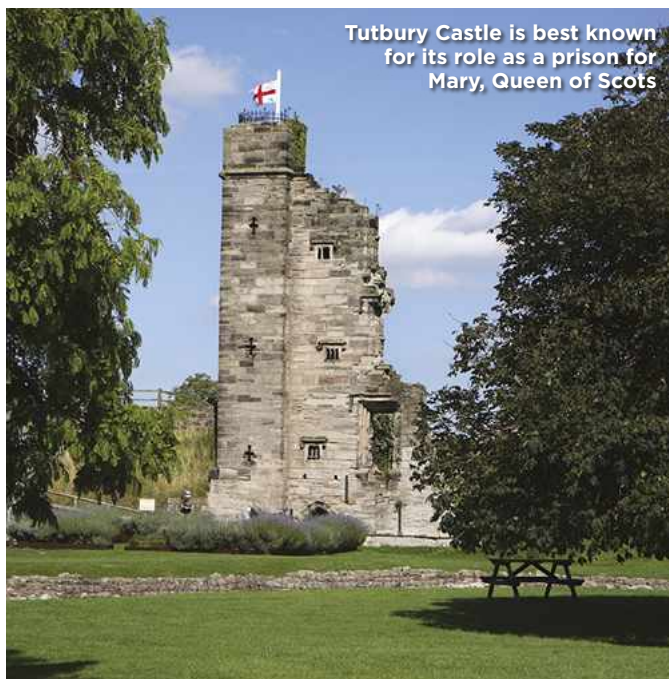
Windsor Castle is the largest occupied castle in the world

WINDSOR CASTLE Berkshire

Windsor Castle was begun by William the Conqueror in the 11th century to control the River Thames. William built the castle of wood, but the timber was replaced by stone over the following century. Edward III converted Windsor from being primarily

a military fortress into more of a defended palace, and so it has remained since. Edward, who was born here in 1312, founded the Order of the Garter with Windsor as its home, and expanded the castle to about its present size. Charles II replaced some of

Edward's buildings with more modern residential rooms, and more were replaced by George IV; these were restored after a fire in 1992. Its lavish private apartments are open to the public when the Queen is not using them. www.royalcollection.org.uk



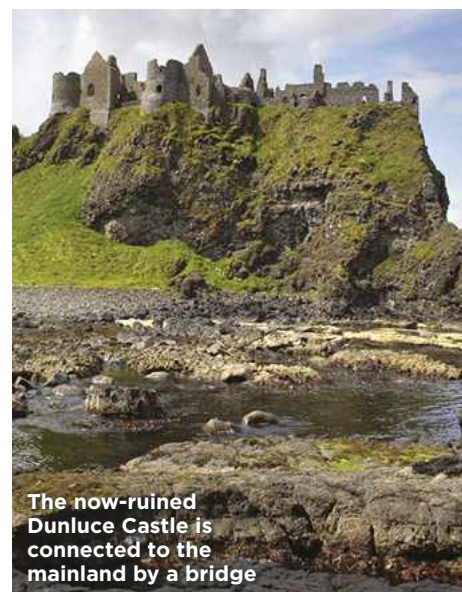
Tutbury Castle is best known for its role as a prison for Mary, Queen of Scots

TUTBURY CASTLE Staffordshire

Tutbury Castle was built in 1068-9 as an earth and timber structure. It still has its original motte, a steep-sided mound of earth with a tower on top, which formed the basis of most early castles. In 1264, its owner, Earl Robert of Derby, rebelled against Henry III and the castle was destroyed, apart from the small 12th-century chapel. The castle was then rebuilt in the 14th century as part of the Duchy of Lancaster, the monarch's personal property.

In 1569, Mary, Queen of Scots was brought here as a prisoner of Elizabeth I. The castle is said to be haunted by a lady in a white dress, who some think is the ghost of the Scottish queen. www.tutburycastle.com

The picturesque ruins of Harlech Castle have attracted artists such as JMW Turner



The now-ruined Dunluce Castle is connected to the mainland by a bridge



HARLECH CASTLE

Gwynedd

Harlech was built in the 1280s by Edward I to control the southern approaches to Snowdonia. Edward had just completed his conquest of Wales, and Harlech was one of a chain of castles built to stop the Welsh from rebelling. It has a low, outer wall to help protect the massive inner walls.

In 1294, the Welsh Prince Madog failed to capture Harlech, but in 1404 the fortress fell to Prince Owain Glyndŵr who held it for five years. The famous song *Men of Harlech* refers to the siege of 1461-68, when the Lancastrians held it in the Wars of the Roses. In the Civil War, Harlech declared for Charles I in 1642. Long after the King had been defeated and surrendered to Parliament, Harlech continued to hold out until March 1647. The castle was then 'slighted', meaning the roofs were torn down and it was made uninhabitable. www.cadw.wales.gov.uk

BAMBURGH CASTLE

Northumberland

There has been a fortress at **Bamburgh** since about AD 420. In AD 547, the English mercenary Ida seized the site, making it the centre of his Kingdom of Northumbria. William the Conqueror demolished this and built a castle that was attacked by William II in 1095 after its owner, Earl Robert of Northumbria, rebelled. The castle held out until starved into surrender.

The next siege came in 1464 during the Wars of the Roses. The Yorkists pounded the castle with artillery until it eventually surrendered – the first English castle to fall to guns. The present castle is a patchwork of buildings and fortifications erected over the centuries. The Great Hall has a minstrels' gallery and an elaborate wooden roof. www.bamburghcastle.com



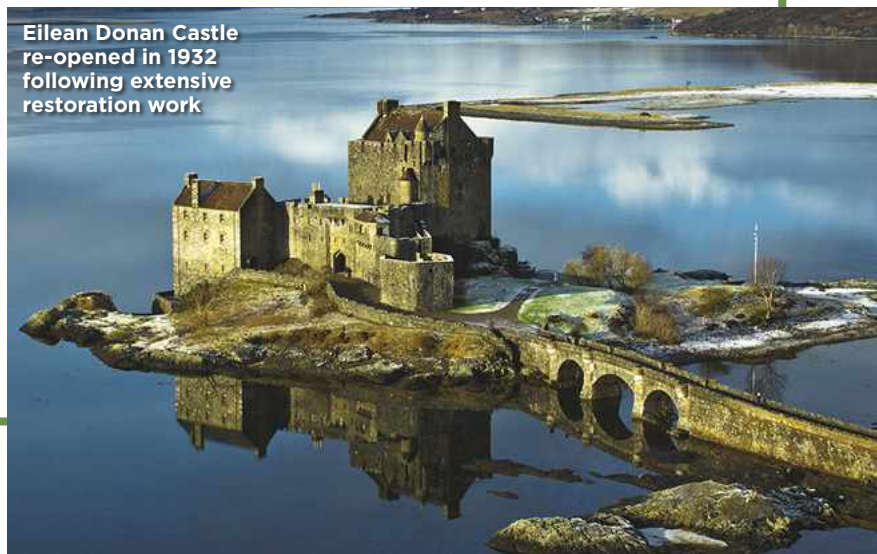
Bamburgh Castle sits on a rocky plateau 45m above the sea

EILEAN DONAN

Loch Duich

Eilean Donan Castle stands on a small island in Loch Duich. In about 1225, the castle was founded by Alexander II and, by 1266, it was in the hands of the Clan Mackenzie. In 1539, the MacDonalds launched a surprise attack but failed to capture it. The castle is built in Scottish Tower House style, with tall, square buildings. Local roads were so

bad that siege weapons could not be brought to attack the castle, so more sophisticated defences were not needed. In a 1719 Jacobite Rising, royalist troops blew up the defences with gunpowder. The ruins were converted into a comfortable home by John MacRae-Gilstrap, head of the Clan MacRae, in the 1920s. www.eileandonancastle.com



Eilean Donan Castle re-opened in 1932 following extensive restoration work

DUNLUCE CASTLE

County Antrim

Dunluce Castle was built by Richard Óg de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in the 13th century on a clifftop overlooking the Irish Sea.

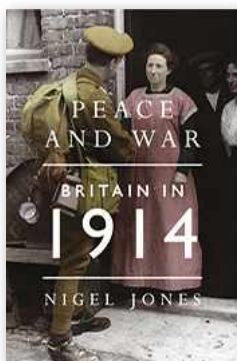
The site had been occupied since the Iron Age, but it is not clear if the earlier buildings had been fortified. Not much is known about the early history of the castle, but by 1513 it was in the hands of the McQuillan family. They built two massive round towers that remain dominant features today.

The castle then passed to the MacDonalds. In 1588 the Girona, a ship of the Spanish Armada was driven ashore on the rocks. The wreck was looted and the cannon installed in the castle. In the 17th century part of the cliff collapsed, taking defences with it.

The castle was abandoned in 1639 when its kitchen, with the kitchen staff within, allegedly dropped into the sea while the 2nd Earl of Antrim and his wife were waiting for dinner. The rubble infill of the main walls can be seen clearly in places. The seat of the Earls of Antrim moved to Glenarm Castle in 1745. www.glenarmcastle.com/dunluce-castle

BOOKS

BOOK OF THE MONTH



Peace and War: Britain in 1914

by Nigel Jones

Head of Zeus, £25, 272 pages, hardback

1914 has, of course, become forever associated with the outbreak of WWI. But what was the Britain of a century ago really like? In this compelling book, Nigel Jones attempts to find out – from suffragettes and the threat of civil war in Ireland, to the poets and painters threatening the established Edwardian ideas. These certainties faltered after the

assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28 June, but, as Jones argues, it is only by exploring the conflicts and contradictions of 1914 that can we understand the four years of global warfare that followed.



The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, as depicted in an illustration from 1914



MEET THE AUTHOR

Nigel Jones (left) discusses the Britain of 1914, a nation not just on the brink of war, but one that was facing its own internal struggles

“War certainly did not come out of a blue sky...”

We now think of 1914 mainly in terms of World War I – but were there any signs of looming catastrophe as the year began?

The opening years of the 20th century were characterised by a series of international crises that showed just how precarious peace was across Europe. Britain was also engaged in a naval arms race with Germany that challenged its traditional dominance of the seas.

So the war certainly did not come out of a blue sky. However, on New Year's Day 1914, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, gave a newspaper interview in which he said that there were no war clouds on the horizon and that Anglo-German relations had never been better. It shows just how wrong politicians can be!

What were British people worried about in the first half of 1914?

There were two main domestic concerns. Firstly, a militant minority of the suffragettes, led by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughter Christabel, were committing ever more extreme acts of violence and vandalism

Violence was looming in Ireland as well. As the Home

Rule Bill made its tortuous way through parliament, resistance among the militant Protestant population in Ulster reached fever pitch. Meanwhile, Irish nationalists in the south were also arming.

In the summer of 1914, the war that Britain's cabinet was worried about was civil war in Ireland. When it was already too late it suddenly dawned on

them that a much greater war in Europe was about to break.

Do you think the outbreak of war was inevitable?

It wasn't exactly 'inevitable', but given the determination of Germany to claim its place in the Sun, it was always likely. The principal cause of the war was the aggressive nationalism seen in all European countries – but particularly in militarist and arrogant Germany.

What fresh impression of 1914 do you hope to share with readers?

I hope they will feel that there was much in Britain – in art, literature and politics – that was worthwhile, and that was swept away by the cataclysm sparked by the shots at Sarajevo. Such things as modernism in the arts, sexual liberation, female suffrage and Irish independence that we now take for granted were interrupted by the war, but not destroyed. Much of what is now our Britain was already in the process of being born a century ago.



Suffragettes celebrate Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst's release from prison, 1908

**Peace and War:
Britain in 1914**

by Nigel Jones (Head of Zeus, 272 pages, £25)

THE BEST OF THE REST

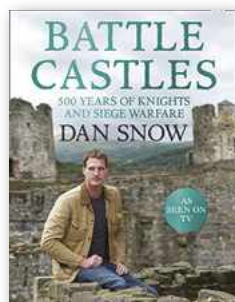


Jane Austen: Pocket Giants

by Caroline Sanderson

The History Press, £6.99, 128 pages, paperback

Mr Darcy, Elizabeth Bennet, Elinor Dashwood – Jane Austen created a cast of characters more popular today than she could have ever imagined. But what of the author's own story? This pocket biography, part of a new series from The History Press, explores the author's life from clergyman's daughter to novelist.



Battle Castles: 500 Years of Knights and Siege Warfare

by Dan Snow

William Collins, £14.99, 336 pages, paperback

If you've ever wanted to know what daily life would have been like in a medieval castle, or which fortress was only accessible to intruders through its latrines, there are few better starting points than this guided tour from historian and TV action man Dan Snow.



The Viking Experience

by Marjolein Stern and Roderick Dale

Carlton Books, £30, 64 pages, hardback

Seafarers, settlers, traders and raiders: the world of the Vikings is brought evocatively to life in this vivid interactive book, packed with photographs, illustrations and reproductions of rare documents. If you're not an expert in Old Norse, there's no need to worry – translations are included.

READ UP ON...

THE TUDORS

**BEST FOR...
A GENERAL
OVERVIEW**

Tudor: The Family Story

By Leanda de Lisle

Chatto & Windus, 560 pages, £20, hardback

From the humble beginnings of Owen Tudor to the end of Elizabeth I's reign, the Princes in the Tower to the Spanish Armada, Leanda de Lisle weaves an insightful account of the Tudor dynasty.



**BEST FOR...
THE BATTLE OF
FLODDEN**

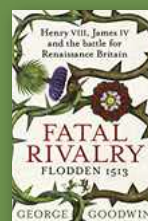
Fatal Rivalry, Flodden

1513: Henry VIII, James IV and the Battle for Renaissance Britain

by George Goodwin

Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 304 pages, £20, hardback

9 September 1513: the kingdoms of England and Scotland clash at the Battle of Flodden, then the biggest ever conflict between the two nations. Goodwin traces the story of the young Henry VIII, his doomed Scottish counterpart James IV and the opulent royal worlds they inhabited.



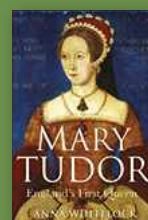
**BEST FOR...
MARY TUDOR**

Mary Tudor: England's First Queen

by Anna Whitelock

Bloomsbury, 384 pages, £9.99, paperback

Often portrayed as a frail failure, 'Bloody Mary' Tudor – the first child of Henry VIII – emerges as a courageous young woman. It's surprisingly easy to feel compassion for her, particularly in her fight to become the first queen to wear England's crown.



EYE CANDY

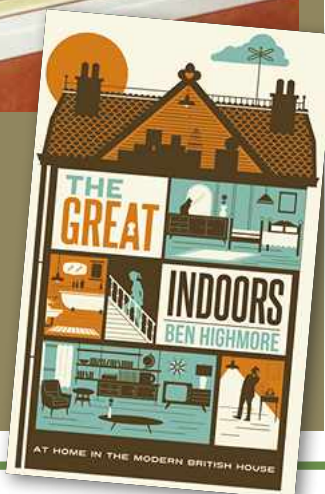


The Great Indoors: At Home in the Modern British House

by Ben Highmore

Profile Books, £15.99, 288 pages, hardback

History needn't be out in the fields: in this book Ben Highmore charts the rapid changes that have occurred within the walls of our own homes. Through hallways, kitchens and bedrooms, a century of British history plays out in fascinating microcosm.



SIGHT & SOUND

TV & RADIO

Troubled times

A four-part story of love and loss that follows on from *The Devil's Whore*

New Worlds

TV Channel 4
Scheduled for March

Set in the turbulent Restoration period of the late 17th century, this new historical drama follows four young people on both sides of the Atlantic as they passionately commit their lives to a fairer future, both in new lands and on British shores.

In England, Charles II has reverted to tyranny, meaning that torture and summary executions are commonplace. Meanwhile, in New England, colonists battle to overthrow the English crown.

We rejoin Angelica (Eve Best), now Countess of Abingdon, who is on a mission to protect her daughter Beth (Freya Mavor) from

a country once again on the brink of chaos. But can Beth stand by as the liberties won by her father during the Civil War are destroyed?

Written and created by Peter Flannery and Martine Brant, and produced by Company Pictures, *New Worlds* is ultimately a story about the human price paid for the freedoms we enjoy today.



Abe (centre) is played by Jamie Dornan, soon to be seen in the *Fifty Shades of Grey* movie



The Ku Klux Klan is not an illegal organisation due to America's First Amendment

Behind the scenes

America's Book of Secrets

TV SKY H2, scheduled for Monday 17 March, 9pm

It gave you an inside look at the White House, the Pentagon, the FBI and even the Playboy Mansion; now, the show that reveals what goes on behind the scenes of some of the most powerful and legendary organisations in the United States returns for a new series. Through in-depth research and insider information usually hidden from public view, the second series will explore neo-Nazi groups, serial killers, the Ku Klux Klan, Big Foot, the Hells Angels, the Mafia, deadly cults and presidential cover-ups.

Listening in

Music and the Jews

RADIO BBC Radio 3
Scheduled for 9 March

Norman Lebrecht presents a three-part series that investigates the role of music in Jewish history. Find out how music and memory became intertwined when the Jews were expelled from Spain at the end of the 15th century, and how a marching tune sung by Napoleon in 1812 became a vital part of Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year.



Discover the role of music in Jewish history



Treason, spies and lies, Mary's tale is quite a thriller

Tudor intrigue

The Spy Who Brought Down Mary, Queen of Scots

TV Channel 5

Scheduled for late March
This one-off programme examines how Elizabeth I's spymaster and security chief, Sir Francis Walsingham, pioneered covert espionage techniques to foil a terror plot to murder the Queen, a move which ultimately lead to the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

APPS

Classical World Lite: History Challenge

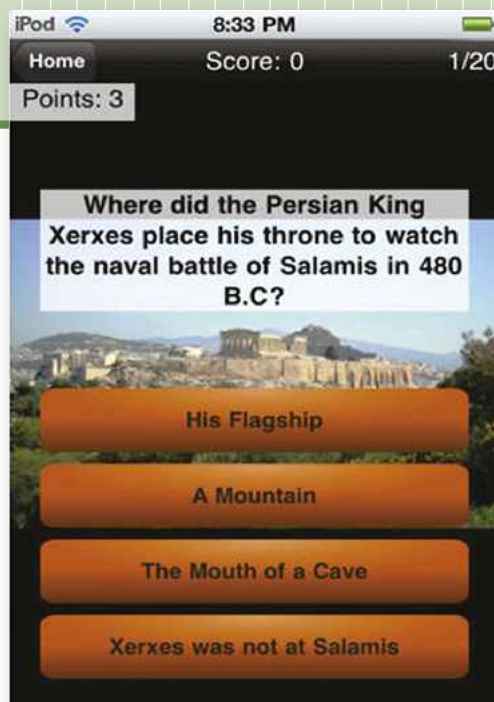
FREE/£0.69 - Maple Leaf Soft

If you're looking to learn more about Ancient Greece and Rome, this quiz app is the ideal place to start. Colourful, easy-to-use and with a multiple-choice engine, it takes you on a whistle-stop tour of the classical world. The time-based scoring system encourages you to think on your feet, plus you're told how you've fared in each question as you go along.

Timeline WW1 with Dan Snow

FREE/£6.99
Ballista Media

A multimedia history of World War I, this app boasts 500 images, more than 100 film clips and newsreels, and an interactive timeline that allows you to explore over 1,500 wartime events. Major battles are brought to life with animated maps, and you can also read diary extracts and the work of war poets. The free app details the first two months of the war – the full edition can be unlocked for £6.99.



Great Speeches in History

FREE/£1.49
TuAbogado

With recordings of more than 30 famous speeches, each with a link to the relevant Wikipedia page, this app brings you up to speed with some of the greatest speeches in history in a matter of minutes, including those by Martin Luther King and JFK. You can listen to 10 speeches for free.



PODCASTS

History Extra

FREE/Immediate Media

From crusading knights to Tudor monarchs, the award-winning *History Extra* weekly podcast sees leading historians explore a huge range of topics and time periods. It's free to listen to, and all past editions – from June 2007 onwards – are available to download.

Stuff You Missed in History Class

FREE/HowStuffWorks.com

From 'who was the real Robin Hood?' to 'how did the *Titanic* work?' presenters Holly and Tracy explore weird and wonderful history, and fill you in on need-to-know topics.

In Our Time with Melvyn Bragg

FREE/BBC Radio 4

Whether it's facts about King Alfred or a history of the Antarctic you're after, this podcast has it covered. Featuring expert guests, the podcast also explores philosophy, science, religion and culture.

WEBSITES



www.historypin.com

Ever wondered how you can put those dusty old family photos to good use? Then check out Historypin, an online community that enables users to build up a digital story of human history. Share and browse comments and photos, and explore historical images of your hometown.



www.bl.uk/learning/histcitizen/index.html

There are lots of historical topics we should all know about, but often don't. Fear not, the British Library website is at hand with resources to help you get to grips with them. Highlights include timelines and digitised items such as Magna Carta.



www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/heroesvillains/

This interactive website allows you to examine historical documents before making your own decision on some of history's biggest questions, such as whether the US was right to drop an atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945.

WRITE
IN AND
WIN!

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Bringing the past to life

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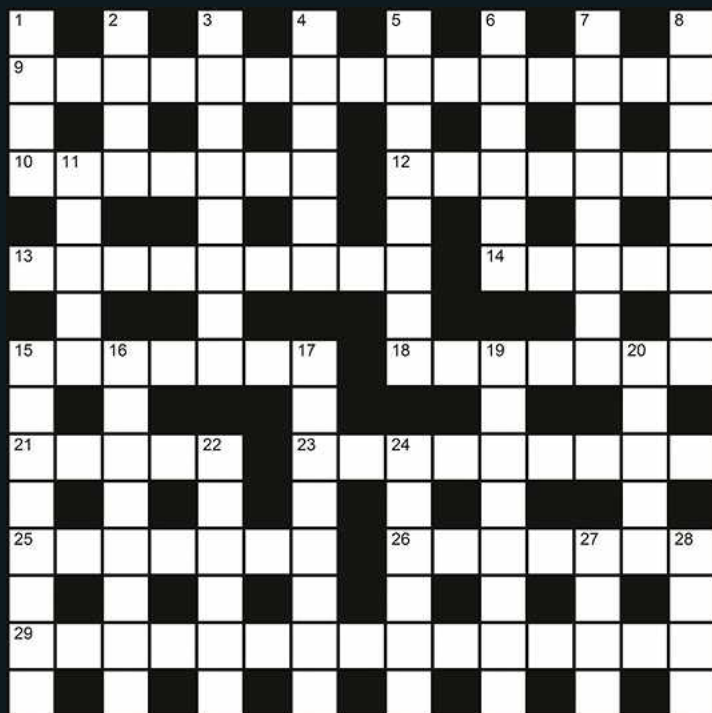
Head to www.facebook.com/HistoryRevealed to find out which historical figure you're most like.




CROSSWORD N° 1

Put those little grey cells to the test with this puzzle – you could be one of three prize winners

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

9 Long-running military conflict between England and France, 1337-1453 (7,5,3)

10 Ancient Greek goddess of wild animals and the hunt, identified with the Roman deity Diana (7)

12 Lord Justice ____, chair of a 2011-12 inquiry into the practices and ethics of the British press (7)

13 Legendary king of Myceanae, brother of Menelaus and hero of the Trojan War (9)

14 A water nymph, in Greek myth (5)

15 Louis ____ (1809-52), French inventor of a system of printing and writing for the blind (7)

18/3 Second Lord Protector

of England, nicknamed 'Tumbledown Dick' (7,8)

21 ____ of the Garter, English chivalric honour established in 1348 (5)

23 Ruling families such as the Plantagenets in England the Ming in China (9)

25 A privateer or pirate (7)

26 York ____, common name for the mediaeval Cathedral of St Peter in York (7)

29 Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer, responsible for The Last Supper and the Mona Lisa (8,2,5)

DOWN

1 Branch of Islam in which Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law,

is considered the rightful successor to the Prophet (4)

2 The Sealed ____, secret Royalist society of the 17th century; later a historical re-enactment society (4)

3 See 18 Across

4 Thomas Alva ____ (1847-1931), American inventor, holder of a record 1,093 patents (6)

5 "Ich bin ein ____" – John F. Kennedy, 1963 (8)

6 ____ Cottage, Fulham residence destroyed by fire in 1888; later the site of a football stadium (6)

7 Cross adopted as the symbol of the Nazi Party in 1920 (8)

8 Southernmost island in the Caribbean, visited by Columbus in 1498 (8)

11 Jolly ____, flag traditionally flown by pirate ships, often depicting a skull and crossed bones (5)

15 Albert 'Cubby' ____ (1909-96), US producer of films including many in the James Bond series (8)

16 Elizabeth Garrett ____ (1836-1917), the first Englishwoman to qualify as a doctor and surgeon in the UK (8)

17 Mythical 'lost city of gold' supposedly located in South America and sought after by the Conquistadors (2,6)

19 Giovanni Giacomo ____ (1725-98), Italian adventurer, memoirist and libertine (8)

20 In Anglo-Saxon and medieval England, a local magistrate or overseer (5)

22 Ronald ____ (1911-2004), actor and US President (6)

24 Travelling peoples, such as the Tuareg of north Africa or Batek of south-east Asia (6)

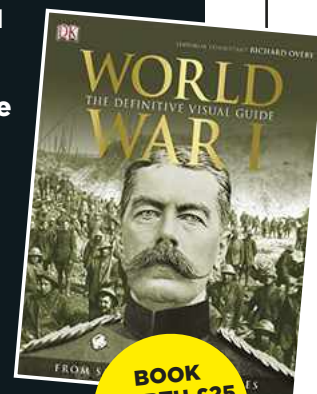
27 Armoured military vehicle used decisively at the Battle of Cambrai in 1917 (4)

28 John ____, UK Home Secretary 2006-07 (4)

CHANCE TO WIN

World War I – The Definitive Visual Guide by RG Grant

This visual history offers a fascinating portrait of a world torn apart by war, vividly portraying the conflicts on land, at sea and in the skies. Packed with photographs, maps, key artefacts and unforgettable first-person accounts, it's a fascinating compendium of WWI. **Published by DK, £25. Available from 3 March from all good bookstores and online**



BOOK WORTH £25 FOR THREE WINNERS

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Post entries to **History Revealed, March 2014 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **march2014@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **31 March 2014**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy see the box below.

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BE MY GUEST

Every issue, we'll be asking a well-known personality to choose five guests from history who they'd invite to their fantasy dinner party. This month's host is *Countryfile*'s **Julia Bradbury**

BOUDICCA

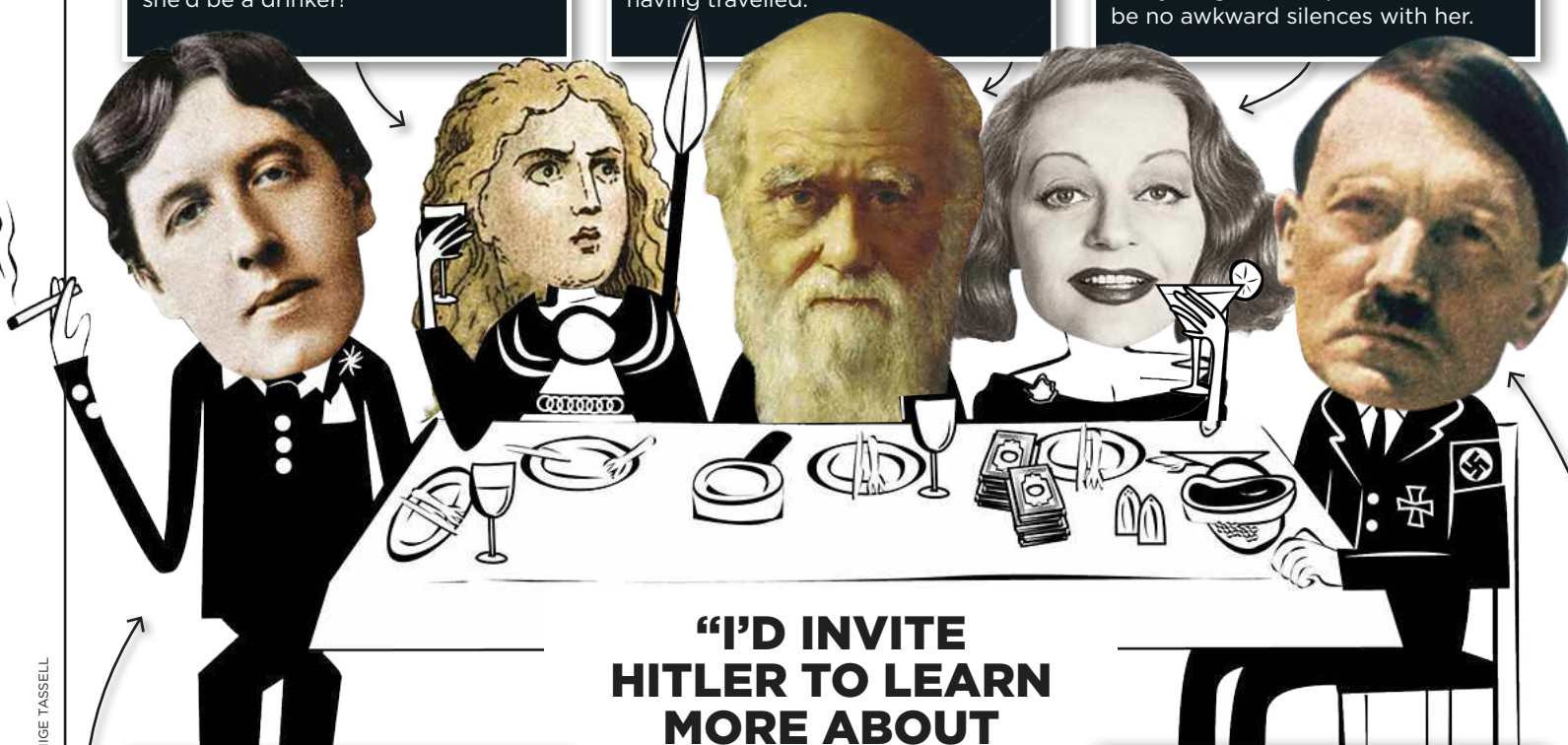
Boudicca's a strong female character from history, and a woman who went into battle, of which there aren't very many. I'd like to talk to her about what compelled her and why she felt so motivated to kill and to pillage. She was also a loving and passionate mother, so there'd be lots to talk to her about. And I assume she'd be a drinker!

CHARLES DARWIN

I would be very interested to know if Darwin stands by his theory 100 per cent now. Science has moved on and I'd like to know what he'd tweak, change and adapt. I assume he'd be a good talker around the table. You'd hope he would be, having been born into a wealthy and well-connected family and having travelled.

TALLULAH BANKHEAD

Tallulah was a Hollywood star and a stage actress of some note who famously negotiated contracts that often earned her a healthy take of the receipts. She was also an exhibitionist, a performer and a personality – as well as a woman of many magnificent quotes. There'd be no awkward silences with her.



OSCAR WILDE

He was the doyen of London society and I can't help but think he and Tallulah would get on like a house on fire. In the wit stakes, it'd be a real swordfight over the dinner table – appreciation and competition in equal measure. I imagine more talking than eating would be happening. And more drinking than eating with those two at the table!

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ADOLF HITLER

Hitler was a fascinating character with something clearly very charismatic about him to enable him to inspire millions of people to follow his madness. I'd invite him to dinner to learn more about his evil mind, but also so that Boudicca could kill him! I'd like the assassination to happen after pudding. I wouldn't serve a vegetarian course, either – I'd make it awkward for him. He'd have to work his way around that.

COUNTRYFILE

Julia Bradbury co-presents BBC One's *Countryfile* programme. She has also written a number of walking books. www.juliabradbury.com

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